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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Fifty Nations Boycott Italy

Sanctions Pincers Swing In

Laval Renews Peace Work

Il Duce Faces Hard Problem

Germany Stands by League

Henderson Led in Good Way

WITH deliberation, dignity, but with inevitability, the nations proceed along the path that, so surely as a change of heart by Italy does not halt their progress, should see the "aggressor" brought painfully to a standstill. Fifty member nations of the League unanimously approve Proposals Three, Four and Five of the committee for the co-ordination of sanctions against Rome, with only Hungary and Albania abstaining from voting. The third proposal forbids any direct or indirect importation from Italy, the fourth forbids exportation to Italy of a score of key war materials, and under the fifth proposal the nations support each other mutually against any undue loss. Guns boom in Ethiopia, wild hopes and rumors are heard at several capitals, but the ominous thing is the tightening grasp of those sanctions—Probably no nation, not even defiant Italy, sees how they are to fail of their object of halting an outlawed war.

* * *

¶ Britain, staunchest backer of the League's sanctions, takes steps to give Italy its opportunity. British delegates suggest in the conference some delay in the application of the more serious sanctions to permit Premier Pierre Laval of France to carry on his indefatigable efforts as peacemaker between Italy and the League. Over the week end the Premier has his conduct passed on satisfactorily by his own people. He is elected to the Senate by two different districts as approval of his course in the Italo-Ethiopian conflict. The election swings slightly to the Left, saving Laval from recent severe criticism by Rightest groups—Laval is strengthened in his policy of trying to save the friendship of Italy to France.

* * *

¶ Rome is relieved that the tension with Britain, so great a week ago, is eased and that conversations are at hand. Even optimists, however, do not anticipate that Britain will be willing to withdraw more than a unit or two of its naval strength from the Mediterranean as a formal gesture. Premier Mussolini gives himself unreservedly to a three-part task. He undertakes to save Italy from a European war, reach a satisfactory understanding with Britain and the League, and carry on his program in Ethiopia. The League demands that he come out of Ethiopia empty handed. Laval will help him explore every possibility for an alternate or compromise offer—But Europe holds that Italy's situation grows more desperate and that the momentous decision is upon the shoulders of Il Duce.

* * *

¶ London feels that its crisis with Italy has been suspended; not solved. Sir Eric Drummond, Ambassador, is assured Italy has no designs on British African interests. Meanwhile, a communiqué issued from the Ethiopian Legation in London warns Italy against the "ghastly methods" of poison gas and dumdum bullets. If their use is continued, says the communiqué, Emperor Haile Selassie may not be able to restrain his more primitive tribesmen from savage revenge upon Italian soldiers who fall into their hands. The Emperor warns of the future, also—He says the white race will be intensely hated by the peoples of Africa and, he believes, of Asia too.

* * *

¶ Germany, at the expiration of its two years' notice, formally drops out of the League of Nations. Chancellor Adolf Hitler withdrew his country because "due recognition of its claims to equal status in armaments was not carried through by the League." That status has since been fixed mainly by Germany's deliberate rearmament. Being out of the League, Berlin is not bound by the sanctions which agree to buy nothing from Italy and sell no war goods to it. But there are considerations that bind the German course. Berlin does not wish to offend Britain. Geneva is not fearful—It expects from Germany a neutral attitude similar to that of the United States.

* * *

¶ Arthur Henderson, British chairman of the Disarmament Conference, passes on as his country leads in the great struggle to force the nations to abide by their covenant to end war. For two years the Disarmament Conference has been ineffective. But its chairman, moving from one chancellery to another and earnestly pressing the arms question, never gave up his hope that victory must come in the reduction of weapons. A one-time iron moulder he rose through the Labor Party to be British Foreign Secretary. Stripped of political office, he clung to his post at Geneva. He described his work as one of "difficulties, delays, disappointments and deferred hopes." But hope was too precious to perish—The world sees the tree Arthur Henderson watered as soon to bear magnificent fruit.

Enemy of War

© Bachrach

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt
Noted Worker for Women's Rights
Indorses Peace Mandate Petition

Peace Workers Urge Continuing Ban Against Arms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—Peace workers, gathered here for a three-day session of the National Council for Prevention of War, closed their meeting by voting 58 to 12 to favor extension of the present mandatory embargo legislation after its expiration in February.

Discussion of the Italo-Ethiopian situation showed a vigorous difference of opinion as to embargo legislation but the final vote showed a clear-cut demand for enactment of a mandatory embargo against all nations at war, to cover not only arms and munitions, but loans, credits and secondary materials of war including minerals, oils and cotton.

Urge Steps to Peace

In connection with its peace in the Pacific campaign, the Council adopted the following proposals: Commendation of the recent trade agreement with Japan, negotiated by the State Department in the form of a gentlemen's agreement; repeal of the Japanese Exclusion Act; abandonment of the naval base in the Philippines; drastic reduction at the scheduled naval conference of tonnage and expenditures, and no increases under guise of establishing parity or through any arbitrary ratios; and recognition that the Far Eastern policy should be based on the extension of the good neighbor policy, and on the postulate that the United States should not use force in defense of its Far Eastern interests.

Indorse Peace Petition

Meanwhile, the Women's International League, another peace group, announced that Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt has indorsed the people's mandate, against war for which 50,000,000 signatures are now being sought in a world-wide campaign.

The mandate calls upon governments to renounce war in the Kellogg-Briand Pact; to stop preparations for war; to use existing agencies to settle present conflicts and to secure international action for disarmament and economic co-operation.

Petitions with room for 3,000,000 signatures are already in circulation in the United States and word has been received from Europe of the establishment of mandate headquarters in Paris with Madame Camille Drevet as organizer.

Pequot Mills Strike Is Near To Settlement

Reopening by Wednesday Is Forecast as New Pact Seems Assured

Boston Today—*also sees*—Congressional hearing open on local bond defaults—National Guard planes on way to San Francisco to greet Curley—Finance Commission approve snow committee $675,000 equipment recommendation — Women debate acceptance of new "Military" fashions—Chelsea and Woburn prepare for tomorrow's primaries.

***Pequot*—Reopening By Wednesday Forecast**

Back to work by next Wednesday was the cheery promise which flashed from both labor and mill headquarters at the Pequot plant in Salem today, bringing smiles to 2100 workers, idle for 10 weeks. It set them to shining up their dinner pails and getting work clothes out of the closets.

In anticipating the reopening of the plant, state Board of Arbitration and Conciliation members let it be known today that while the reopening was not definitely scheduled, both mill workers and owners were close to an agreement, and that a conference late today is expected to iron out remaining wrinkles.

The pre-strike wage scale will continue, pending investigation of the plant's condition by Fred Knight, head of the state board. Mill owners and workers are said to have agreed that Mr. Knight's decision would be binding upon them both. Thus promises to end a strike marked by reputed communistic influence with union men fighting to keep the upper hand over the "Red" element.

A point that may cause trouble, it was said, but which is expected to be ironed out, is the mill owners' stand that no strikers who are said to have participated in violence will be rehired.

The expected decision to reopen on the same wage scale as before the strike is a compromise. Workers had demanded a pay raise of 15 to 20 per cent. Mill owners countered by insisting on a 15 per cent cut. More hours of work per operator are anticipated.

***Defaults*—Bond Inquiry Comes to Boston**

The intricate operations of bondholders' reorganization groups were disclosed in Boston's Federal Building today as the first hearing of the congressional investigating committee got under way. First company on the list was the Metropolitan Buildings, Inc., which reputedly lost $4,000,000. Several hours of complicated testimony disclosed that:

1. Executives and members of Boston bond houses which originally sold the first and second mortgage bonds of the Metropolitan Buildings, Inc., were appointed to the reorganization committee. Among these were Prescott Bigelow, associated with Hayden Stone & Co., who was chairman of the first mortgage bondholders' reorganization committee, and George W. Treat, nonsalaried

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Movies Are to Have Depth With Length and Breadth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—Patrons of the movies in 1940 will see actors and their backgrounds standing out in bold relief as they did when one looked at photographs through the old-fashioned stereoscope that laid on the parlor table, it was predicted here today at the fall convention of the Society of Motion Picture Engineers.

Besides promising "third-dimension films" Homer G. Tasker, president of the society, forecasts that five years hence motion pictures will be colored so naturally as to be "almost inconspicuous," where sound apparatus will be perfected to such a degree that noises will seem to be coming from the appropriate location on the screen.

Basic Facts Achieved

"Papers to be read during our four-day convention describe means for making all these things come true," Mr. Tasker declared in his presidential address. "The fundamental research," h esaid," is already in progress. Actual accomplishment simply waits upon the commercial application of scientic facts already discovered and laboratory models now in existence."

Describing in detail the improvements that are to be made, Mr. Tasker declared that within the next five years sound will be reproduced over a frequency range of from 30 to 10,000 cycles with smoothness and reality and that disquieting and disillusioning background noises will be suppressed to the point where the volume range of expression will be comparable to the original sound sources.

"Color," he added, "will have achieved its majority and will clothe the picture in the raiment of a gentleman, neither shabbily nor blatantly but in such excellent taste and perfection of detail as to be almost entirely inconspicuous."

The meeting began on a keynote of progress when the delegates viewed a short silent film produced in 1894 entitled "The Kiss" and were allowed to compare it with an excerpt from "Page Miss Glory" in which a "sound movie" was produced

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The Bible: Beacon Light of the World

The nineteenth installment of 54 daily articles, written by Albert F. Gilmore for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be found on

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One More Chair Vacant at Geneva

Wide World

Tense Moment at League Council Table

Formerly Italy Occupied the Chair Next to France in the Council Meetings. Next to the Left Is the Chair Now Vacated by Germany. The Other Day, When the Ethiopian Delegates Began an Exposition of Their Side of the Case in the Dispute With Italy, the Italian Delegate Left His Seat. That Left Two Seats Vacant. To the Right of Premier Pierre Laval of France, Sitting About the Center With His Hand at His Head, Is Enrique Ruiz Guinazu of Argentina, President of the Council, and Next to Him Is the Secretary General, Joseph A. C. Avenol. The British Delegate, Anthony Eden, Sits Next, Then Maxim Litvinoff of Russia

Reich Formally Leaves Seat At League's Table

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Oct. 21—At noon today the Third Reich—otherwise Germany—stepped out of the League of Nations.

Recently a check from Berlin was deposited with the Secretariat here to wipe out all the Reich's arrears so that legally it could be in position to give up its membership. With that gesture any slight hope that League officials have been holding that Germany might return to the fold vanished.

The League Assembly has been meeting this year under the shadow of Germany's continued absence, and the threat of Italy's retirement. The first fact has largely determined the second, and it is now clearly seen how foolish has been the policy which failed to bring Germany back into the fold in time.

A Week's Difference

At noon today it is two years to the day since Germany dramatically left the League because the "probation" period agreed upon was unexpectedly extended, and Germany was denied any early hope of legal equality in armaments.

While Germany decided to resign from the League a week earlier, Oct. 14, 1933, the actual notice of resignation was not delivered officially until Oct. 21. Hence the latter date is said to be the official date for the Third Reich's departure from Geneva.

During the past two years there have been frequent hints that Germany was thinking about returning to the League. But these hints have gradually faded out of the picture.

Return Expected

Nothing could have been more shortsighted than the attempt to keep Germany under special disabilities, for it had long been evident that Germany was arming, and meant to acquire equality with or without the consent of the allies of the war. So patently were the military clauses of the Versailles Treaty obsolete, that the French themselves with the other powers had entirely agreed on "theoretic" equality, and directed their efforts only to blocking practical realization of this admission.

Two years must elapse before a

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Bostonians Eat Line of Doughnuts 3300 Miles Long

If all the 150,000,000 doughnuts consumed in Boston during the course of a year were laid side by side unofficial statistics revealed today, they would reach from Boston harbor across the continent, plump into San Francisco Bay.

For Boston, "the home of the bean and the cod," is also the greatest doughnut eating center in the world, according to figures released for "National Doughnut Month," which reached its halfway mark today.

Here are the statistics, according to Alfred L. Plant, manager of the Doughnut Corporation of America: New England, 600,000,000 doughnuts, which have a value of $8,000,000. In Boston alone, $2,000,000 worth of doughnuts are eaten.

The doughnut's ancestor may have been made aboard the Ark. According to Mr. Plant, it goes back at least to biblical times, when "cakes of fine flour mingled in oil" are mentioned. At any rate, the doughnut, like so many other American traditions, made its way to American soil on the Mayflower and it has been fostered and nourished ever since in a manner becoming a great institution.

Incidentally, of all the 100 varieties of doughnuts, plain and sugared are, said Mr. Plant, the most popular.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Monday, Oct. 21

France—Elections Help Conciliatory Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—In one hotly contested suburb of Paris, at least, Premier Laval has managed to extract an indorsement of his foreign and domestic policies. He was re-elected to the Senate yesterday from that constituency by a slim margin over the combined Communist and Socialist vote. France today is busy questioning whether this local victory over the rising tide of combined leftists is a true or a false straw in the national wind.

In a second constituency, that of his native Auvergne, Premier Laval won heavily, but this was a personal triumph rather than a victory for policy.

Shortly, M. Laval must face Parliament. He stands on indefatigable compromise efforts between Italy and Britain, and on deflation to preserve the French gold franc. He is faced by insistent demands of the leftist "popular front" of Socialists and Communists for a firmer stand with Britain and for devaluation—and also by a seriously unbalanced budget.

Yugoslavia—Croatian Allies Outvote Cabinet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia—So powerful has the pressure to relax the dictatorship grown, during the parliamentary recess, that the Stoyadinovitch Cabinet was defeated on its first vote when Parliament reconvened. The Croats and their allies managed to outvote the Cabinet in electing the speaker by 30 votes.

No change of Cabinet is necessarily implied; this was a minor vote, and anyway the Cabinet is responsible to the Regency rather than to the Parliament. But one forecast is sure: that the demands of the Croats for more local self-government, and for an electoral law with the bayonets taken out of it, will be pressed on the administration with much greater bargaining power than before.

Italo-Ethiopian—France Renews Peace Efforts

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

The League:

Geneva — With sanctions approved and referred to the member nations, Geneva was today free to devote itself to France's ceaseless efforts at compromise. The sanctions are partially out of the way until the end of the month when the nations report, and when the Sanctions Committee reconvenes to set the date for imposing the more serious measures. Meanwhile, the plans for compensation to those who suffer most from supporting the sanctions are to be whipped into shape.

From all sides came reports that direct back-stage conversations are being pressed between Britain, France and Italy. Definite proposal and counterproposal are yet to be made public, however.

London — Premier Laval's answer to Britain on the question of French naval support was "yes" and not "maybe"—British experts concluded today. Premier Laval had taken 2000 words to make his affirmative reply, and it was feared that the reservations would weaken the commitment, when analyzed.

Nevertheless, the British look to the degree of French co-operation

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Law to Outlaw War Gives Duce 10 Days To Make New Move

Final Economic Sanctions—'Buy Nothing From Italy'—Delayed to Give Italy Time; Action Warns All Future Aggressors

League Nations Ready for Sacrifices If Necessary to Put End to Warfare

Laval Reported Using Best Efforts for Negotiations Between Italy and Ethiopia; Geneva Counts on U. S. Aid for Collaboration in Sanctions Program

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GENEVA, Oct. 21—The new system of sanctions against Italy, devised swiftly to cut short the warfare in Ethiopia, was interpreted by League of Nations statesmen today as a world law for outlawry of war—all transgressors take notice!

The general view heard on all sides was that Premier Benito Mussolini was the first victim of the commandments against war, but that the move went farther than that—the law laid down and the punishment provided striking at all aggressors.

Premier Mussolini gets time to reflect. Unless his war in Ethiopia has been halted by Oct. 31, League nations will fix the fateful date for unleashing an economic boycott against Italy.

The "Buy - Nothing - From-Italy" program, advanced by Anthony Eden of England, threatened by its repercussions to strangle Italy's power to purchase abroad the raw materials essential to its national life.

This was but a part of the threefold sanctions program pushed through to establish a League precedent after the indictment of Italy as an aggressor nation.

Definitive Action

An arms embargo was clamped on Italy and lifted from Ethiopia, financial sanctions were adopted to cut off Italian cash and credits abroad, and economic sanctions—the boycott and an embargo on exports of key products to Italy—were arranged.

A review of the historic Geneva meetings showed the existence of two schools of international opinion.

The first believes the prestige of the British Empire might be reaffirmed as never before for long decades. In this view, Britain was fighting Italy for its place in the Mediterranean and control of the sea route to India.

The second school of opinion—the one more generally accepted—was that the sanctions against Italy represented a spontaneous attempt by all League nations to strike a mortal blow at war.

"Give" Displaces "Get"

Another feature of the newly created League law was that it involved sacrifice by virtually all participating nations.

League spokesmen said that up to the present, international conferences had failed seemingly because nations attended them with the idea of "getting something out of them for themselves."

Now, they said, world leaders apparently were awake to the realization that they must themselves contribute something in order to receive a larger return later.

The spokesmen believed the League nations were now ready to make sacrifices in connection with sanctions against Italy, not to punish Italy but to end all war.

Two Absentees

A further significant factor in the writing of the new League law was that it was done despite the absence of two great powers—Germany and Japan.

Japan, out of the League, occupied Manchuria before the League sanctions law was written and escaped with moral condemnations.

Germany leaves the League today with expiration of its two-year notice of resignation.

Italy, despite the rigor of the sanctions, adopted, still remained a member of the League.

Military and naval sanctions against Italy, in the view of a majority of the delegates, seemed excluded now that there was less tension between Great Britain and Italy.

Laval at Work

Premier Pierre Laval of France was reported here to be striving to start peace conversations between Italy and Ethiopia, but there were no advices that he was succeeding.

Many optimistic diplomats, meanwhile, believed Germany would not denounce the Locarno Treaty, which provides for peace on the Rhine. They even anticipated that the third Reich would co-operate with the League whenever possible, on the same basis as the United States.

A complete documentation of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict was drawn up, including minutes of the Council and Assembly meetings and the sanction recommendations of the co-ordination Committee, to be presented to Hugh R. Wilson, American envoy here.

Hope for Co-operation

A League spokesman said the United States would be told that the League would welcome any communication it might make concerning the sanctions system and notification of any action it might take.

The spokesman said the League hoped for a "friendly" answer from Washington.

Complete documents in the case also will be sent to other non-member states, such as Japan, Brazil, Egypt, Costa Rico and Iceland.

(On Page 2 will be found a cabled article from the Monitor's Geneva correspondent giving further details of the situation there.

U.S. Cannot by Law Assist League In Penalizing Italy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 — All pending efforts to swing the United States into line with League powers in economic sanctions against Italy run into the same stone wall: The Administration has given specific pledges to Congress that the arms embargo shall not include raw materials.

These pledges were given in unmistakable terms by Senator Key Pittman (D), chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and Administration spokesman, but were generally lost sight of in the hectic final days of Congress.

Expect League Message

The importance of these commitments was accentuated here today as the State Department momentarily expected to receive from the League of Nations a communication which will officially inform the United States of the sanctions which the League has voted against Italy, and also state that any comment the United States may wish to make will be welcomed by the League.

No answer will be immediately forthcoming, according to reliable State Department sources. Eventually a reply will presumably be made which in all probability will merely call to the attention of the League the fact that the United States has already committed itself to a policy which will avoid any interference with League sanctions.

The helpless situation in which this leaves the State Department in the matter of changing the arms embargo does not seem to be generally understood, either in the United States or in Europe.

Must Be Made by Congress

If the embargo is to be extended to include copper, oil, scrap iron and other articles, the extension must be made by Congress, unless the President should upset the agreement with his own spokesman. Congress gave the President authority to enumerate the "implements of war" on the embargo but with the understanding that these should not include raw materials.

Furthermore, Congress gave plain evidence of a determination to keep

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

Can League Redistribute Mandates?

The present imminent danger to world peace indicates that new provision is needed for necessary changes in the world order. It is to the interest of humanity that these changes should be brought under control—that they should be effected not alone by the nations that desire them, but through a council of all the nations. To carry out any proposed changes, the international body which makes them must have the power of enforcement. In this third of four articles the possibility of a redistribution of mandated colonies to provide expansion for overcrowded countries is discussed from two opposing viewpoints. Previous articles argued for an international police force and international control of air forces under the League as vital steps to the world's permanent peace. The fourth article will appear in the Weekly Magazine Section of Oct. 23.

By the Marquis of Lothian

British Liberal Statesman, Recently Under Secretary of State for India

Searchers for methods of collective action which will lead to world peace have devoted considerable discussion lately to the possibility of redistributing the colonial territories taken from Germany and Turkey at the end of the World War in order to meet the needs of "expanding" nations.

The colonial territories taken away from Germany were Togoland and Kamerun in tropical West Africa, which mostly went to France, but partly to Great Britain; Tanganyika in East Africa, which was divided between Great Britain and Belgium, the larger part going to Great Britain; South West Africa which went to the Union of South Africa; and certain Pacific islands which went to Japan and Australia and New Zealand.

All these territories were taken from Germany during the war. The peace treaties regularized a severance which was already a fact. The only territories containing any considerable population and natural resources were the tropical territories of Togoland, Kamerun and Tanganyika, with a native population of about 1,000,000, 3,000,000 and 8,000,000 respectively. South West Africa is mostly desert and the Pacific islands, except Nauru, are mainly of strategic importance.

Road to Self-Government

The Turkish Territories were divided between France and Great Britain, but in Iraq an independent self-governing state has already been set up by Great Britain, which has relinquished the mandate. Syria, or the greater part of it, will probably also be made self-governing shortly, and Palestine is the scene of the Zionist experiment of recreating a national home for the Jews. None of these ex-Turkish territories needs be taken into account as forming part of the "colonial problem."

All the African and Pacific territories are held by the nations administering them under mandate from the League of Nations. That is to say they have undertaken to administer them "under conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience and religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic, and the preservation of the establishment of fortifications or military and naval bases and of military training of the natives for other than police purposes and defense of territory, and will also secure equal opportunities for trade and commerce of other members of the League."

Territorial Development

A Mandates Commission of the League sits at Geneva to receive reports on the Government of the territories and to advise on matters relating to the observance of the mandates. Subject to these conditions the mandatory power has full power to govern and develop the territories as it thinks best. If any redistribution were made the new mandatory power would have to accept these fundamental conditions.

A second important fact is that none of the mandated territories offer any considerable field for European immigration. They are all either desert or in tropical areas where the white race has not so far learned to live and thrive, and all of them except the barren South West Africa contain a very considerable

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

League Oils Up New Machinery For Imposition of Sanctions; Co-Ordinators Quit Till Oct. 31

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Oct. 21—Now that the Co-ordination Conference has adjourned until the end of October after completing its survey of the sanctions against Italy, which are at present proposed, it is convenient to analyze the League's position in regard to the Italo-Ethiopian dispute.

Firstly: the Committee of Five, whose proposals for settlement were rejected, is still in existence and will be called on to consider any eventual proposition of Italy. Although an immediate truce in Ethiopia is not demed likely, there is some hope that there will soon be another peace plan under consideration.

Delay Desirable

Secondly, to permit Premier Pierre Laval's indefatigable efforts at peace-making to develop, the British have suggested in the conference some delay in the application of the more serious sanctions. Hence the adjournment of the co-ordination conference Saturday. This pause is all the more necessary since doubts arose as to the powers of various delegates to pledge their governments. Now it is the governments themselves which will communicate in writing before the end of October their intentions regarding the application of sanctions. Thereupon the conference will meet again to consider the date of their application.

Means Probation

Thirdly: In the meantime the conference has approved contingent prohibition of Italian exportations, which when it comes into operation will, in Anthony Eden's opinion, reduce Italy's foreign trade 70 per cent.

A number of reservations, though not of vital character, were expressed both in public and in private. Austria, Chile, Hungary, Uruguay, Iran and Peru made public observations. Switzerland's attitude of neutrality is well known. Argentina expressed its difficulties while the Balkanic group, in particular behind closed doors, fought for and obtained the promise of compensation.

Embargo in "Principle"

Fourthly: The embargo on key exports to Italy including Bauxite, aluminum, iron ore, scrap iron, chromium, manganese, nickel, titantium, tungsten, vanadium, tin, rubber and transport animals has been declared in "principle." Albania and Spain made reservations, the latter merely formally, in respect iron ore.

The ban on sale of transport animals to Italy is considered of great importance by those who have knowledge of local conditions. Owing to the rough nature of the ground, mules, camels and donkeys are indispensable for the conduct of a campaign. The sale of all these is to be forbidden.

Offsetting Losses

Fifthly: A system of mutual aid has been recommended to facilitate the marketing of goods from loyal states to offset their losses in the Italian markets and to insure that nations will not be deprived of the advantages of "the most-favored-nation" clause, owing to the cessation of trade with Italy. It is suggested that states not participating in sanctions—which means chiefly Hungary, Austria and Albania—should, on the other hand, be limited to their own requirements so as to prevent them passing any goods on to Italy.

Committee Continues

Sixthly: The Committee of Eighteen will continue to sit for application of sanctions. Doubtless it will consider special cases such as those mentioned by Poland, which has given ship-building orders to Italy and has already paid part of the purchase price in coal.

Seventhly: Reports of proceedings will be sent to nonmember states, notably the United States, Germany, Japan and Brazil and they are asked to make any communication or to notify of any measures, if they think proper.

Italian Volunteers Leave U. S.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—Shouting "Duce," about 300 Italian volunteers sailed Oct. 19 on the liner Rex to join Mussolini's army. A cheering crowd estimated by police at 4000 bade them farewell. In the throng were wives and children of the enlisting men. Some wept, and some sang the Fascist anthem.

Can League Redistribute Colonial Mandates?

Major Obstacle Seen in Objection of Nations to Yielding Land

Freer Trade Stressed

(Continued from Page 1)

native population, whose interests have to be safeguarded as the primary responsibility of the mandatory power.

The main importance of these territories lies in the degree to which they contain mineral deposits or are capable of growing valuable tropical products such as rubber or hemp or cocoa, and to which the native population, once it becomes linked to mechanized methods of production can become a market for the products of the mandatory power under "open door" conditions.

Population Transfer Difficult

There is one other aspect of the problem to be considered. Redistribution of mandated territories as part of an all-round attempt to solve the population and unemployment problems of the modern world will be difficult because of the human reluctance of all countries to give up lands they have come to regard as their own. But a not less serious difficulty is that of transferring the native populations themselves.

It is an axiom that it is unsound policy continually to change the language and method of administration and the administrative personnel in dealing with backward peoples. It is disturbing to them and leads to abuse and corruption, unless the incoming administration is admittedly very superior to the old. It is further now generally agreed that native peoples cannot just be transferred from one country to another, like cattle, regardless of their own opinions.

Check on Exploitation

In most cases native peoples, if asked, would probably prefer to be left to govern themselves, provided they were protected from outside exploitation and attack. But it is extremely doubtful if they would consent to being transferred from an administration to which they have become accustomed, to one which was unfamiliar and unknown.

These are the practical considerations which will more and more come to the front as the colonial issue is raised. That is why I, personally, believe that it will gradually be recognized that the most important aspect of that general adjustment which is necessary to a solution of the population and unemployment problems of our age, is not that most difficult thing of all, territorial exchange, but the lowering of tariffs and the elimination of trade restrictions and embargoes so that people can produce in their own countries goods and foodstuffs and raw materials which can be exchanged with those of other countries along the highways of international trade.

Peace Movements Outlined

The Abyssinian crisis has, perhaps for the first time, brought some sense of perspective and reality into the postwar peace movement.

That movement began with the Covenant of the League of Nations—a system for ensuring that every dispute should be submitted to the World Court, to arbitration or to report by the Council of the League before resort to war, and that all nations should combine to take sanctions against any state which went to war without first resorting to this procedure. It was followed by the Kellogg Pact whereby practically all nations renounced war as an instrument of national policy and undertook to settle their disputes only by pacific means.

The League of Nations, however, failed of full effect because it was not joined either by the United States or Russia, and the Kellogg Pact, which was universally signed, contained no arrangement for enforcement of its provisions.

Temporary Stabilization

In practice Europe was stabilized by the military treaties between France, Poland and the Little Entente, which created an overwhelming military preponderance behind the Treaty of Versailles as against a disarmed Germany; and the Far East was stabilized by the Washington Treaties on the basis of the integrity of China and the "open door" therein, and equality of naval security for the United States, the British Empire and Japan.

This situation lasted for 10 years, largely because all nations were exhausted by the war and the economic dislocation which followed it. But since 1931 it has become increasingly clear that a number of nations were dissatisfied with the status quo. The fundamental cause of this dissatisfaction has been the closing down of international migration and trade since 1914.

In the preceding century between 50,000,000 and 100,000,000 persons had left Europe for the New World, and trade in goods, foodstuffs, raw materials and capital was substantially free. As a consequence there was no world war and prosperity increased everywhere.

War's Enormous Debts

The World War ended or drastically curtailed these vast movements of adjustment while creating enormous new international indebtedness, and all nations began to shut themselves into watertight compartments with immigration laws, prohibitive tariffs and exchange restrictions. The results have been universal unemployment, the overthrow of democracy by Fascist or Communist dictatorship in country after country, and the growth of armaments as nation after nation began to think of solving its difficulties at home by expansion abroad.

The first challenge to the postwar peace system was the entry of Japan into Manchuria in 1931, under pressure of an expanding population at home, but in violation of the Washington Treaties, the Kellogg Pact and the Covenant of the League of Nations, which was followed by the Tokyo Government's withdrawal from the League.

The second challenge was the long-drawn-out war in the Chaco between Bolivia and Paraguay. The third was the failure of the Disarmament Conference and the consequent secession of Germany from the League on the ground that she was being denied the equality which she had been promised.

The fourth has been the determination of Benito Mussolini to seek colonial expansion for Italy in Abyssinia by force of arms. These events have brought the peace movement, which for 10 years has been living largely on hope and a theoretic idealism, with a jar against the forces it must control if it is to succeed.

The pacifist school has been against participation in war of any kind, on the ground that war was wrong because it involved mass murder of one's fellow men and in any case did more harm than good. It is now clear, however, that mere negative pacifism is not enough. War may be wicked, but the remedy for war is not an anarchy in which there are no police and the gangster nation can rob and kill with impunity, but the ending of anarchy by the establishment of the unity of men and nations under a constitution which establishes a true reign of law among the nations, and so secures peace, justice and liberty.

The isolationist school which exists in all countries, but is naturally strongest in those lands which are farthest from the probable scene of war, regards war as the breakdown of civilization and so strives at any cost to keep its own country out of the maelstrom.

Unfortunately modern invention and the tendency of international anarchy to drive all nations into military alliances for their own security is making the success of an isolationist policy more and more problematical.

Air Power Alters Security

On the one hand air power is transforming the problem of security. Nations can no longer be indifferent to the results of other nations' quarrels which may result in the transfer of territory involving menace to themselves, or the closing of markets detrimental to their own prosperity.

On the other hand there is the moral factor. Despite the strength of nationalism more and more individuals are beginning to feel that the interests of humanity are one and that they cannot remain indifferent or neutral about manifest barbarism or wrong. Under the influence of press and radio this consideration, as the Abyssinian case shows, is creating a public opinion which practical statesmen cannot ignore.

The third school of peace opinion, the school of collective action against war, adheres to the basic principles underlying the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Kellogg Pact. They believe that while mankind may be a long way from that world federation which is the only ultimate solution of the war problem, the practical choice today is between a drift back to international anarchy, steadily increasing armaments, the alliance system over mounting tariffs and unemployment, inevitably exploding before very long in a world war worse than the last, and a system in which, by collective action, nations can be protected against unprovoked aggression.

Under this action changes can be made in treaties by pacific means, armaments can be reduced to a minimum, and the present drift toward war reversed into steady progress toward peace.

After enduring a grievous series of rebuffs this school has now gained fresh heart from the stand just taken by Great Britain at Geneva, against Italian aggression in Aybssinia. Faced, as it clearly was by the Italian policy, with the inexorable alternatives either of declaring that it could not undertake to live up to its obligations under the Covenant because several great powers had withdrawn from the League, or of formally declaring that it was willing to fulfill these obligations if all other members would do so also, Britain decided, without equivocation, for the second course. As a result the collective system is being put to a crucial test which will determine whether it is the road along which mankind must travel in its search for peace.

Power in Sanctions

It is now clear that the moral force of world opinion is not enough to restrain the aggressor, that as in the case first of Japan in Manchuria, then of Bolivia and Paraguay in South America and now of Italy in Africa, national feeling once aroused will ignore world opinion, unless that opinion is backed by force.

If the League is to be able to restrain aggression by a great power, or what is equally important, to do so without extending a local conflict into a general war between highly-organized states, it will be because its members are able to mobilize against him "sanctions" whether economic or military, which like police action within the state, are certainly and inevitably irresistible.

But another aspect of the collective system is becoming not less clear. Not only must it be able to defeat quickly and easily unprovoked aggression, it must be able to bring about adequately and in time the changes in the political and economic map of the world which are necessary if all nations are to have a reasonable "place in the sun." Otherwise there will be no relaxation of tension and no reduction of armaments.

It is now manifest that mere revision of the peace treaties will not be enough. The real issue which confronts the world is how to deal with those barriers to trade and migration which are producing such violent explosive forces in so many countries today.

Barriers to Trade

The root of the present crisis is not in Abyssinia at all but in the damming up of populations and unemployed workers and farmers behind insurmountable barriers to movement in a world which is shrinking every day in terms of time and space.

If any collective system is to work it must be able to lower the tariffs, embargoes, quotas and other restrictions on international trade. It must be able to deal with problems of migration. It must be able to reconsider the attribution of colonies transferred at the end of the war, provided the new mandatories accept membership of the League and its supervision in the interest of the native peoples. It must consider the possibility of the "open door" in the colonial possessions of all countries.

If the collective system can achieve these ends, can prove itself capable of resisting aggression and of effecting justly and in time political and economic change, it will have proved that it alone is the way along which mankind can advance to its ardently desired goal of the ending of war.

Fairer Distribution of Necessities Called Way to Peace by Japanese

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, Oct. 21

MANY leaders of the Japanese Government, in considering prospects for an early naval conference, believe the powers might properly give attention to the possibilities of promoting peace "through eradication of the causes of war," a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

Among these causes, he said, is the unequal distribution of "the necessities of national existence." He declined to confirm, however, press dispatches from London reporting that the Japanese reply to a British suggestion for a naval conference specifically referred to the desirability of studying the connection between distribution of territories and natural resources and the questions of war and peace.

Sharing of Colonies Under League's Rule Backed by Lansbury

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Suggestions for a sharing of colonies, raw materials and Empire outposts between nations were put forward by Mr. George Lansbury, previous to his resignation as leader of Britain's Parliamentary Labor Party, speaking at a recent meeting of the Fellowship of Reconciliation and the Council of Christian Pacifist Groups.

Mr. Lansbury said the time has come for men to realize that in a world overflowing with wealth, distributive organization and the development of markets must keep pace with natural scientific inventions in order that supply may be in the hands of all men equally, and that to this end, the organization of distribution and development should be taken out of the hands of individual nations and placed in the hands of a central authority.

"If I were Prime Minister of Great Britain," he continued, "and backed by the majority of the House of Commons, I would go to Geneva and say that my country had renounced imperialism and war, that it would disarm and invite all other nations to disarm. I would declare that, so far as we controlled them, all narrow straits, all coaling and other stations, all airports, should be handed over to the League of Nations for international instead of national control.

"I would suggest that all vast territories and all raw materials should go to the League in a similar way. I would agree to give India and Egypt free choice in the matter of their representatives at Geneva in order that, with the other dominions, they could join with, or refuse to follow, my lead."

Mr. Lansbury would abjure war absolutely and finally. Under no pretext—not even that of "police action"—would he resort to it. He would like to see the League of Nations summon a conference in order to call a "truce of God" which, based upon the ethics of Christianity, would "bid the war spirit rest."

Ruth Nichols in Crash

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 21 (AP)—Miss Ruth Nichols, one of America's ace airwomen, and five of her employees were injured today when a big 20-passenger plane crashed at Troy airport. Miss Nichols was removed to a hospital where her condition was declared to be "quite serious." Her pilot, Capt. Harry Hublitch of New York also was seriously injured.

British Cabinet Agrees to Inquiry on Control of Raw Materials

Affects Mandate Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A scheme for the internationalization of the control of all such British tropical colonies as are not yet ripe for self-government is under discussion here.

This scheme aims at meeting, so far as Britain is concerned, complaints widely heard in Germany, Italy and Japan, in consequence of the preponderating influence now exercised by the United Kingdom, France, Holland, Belgium and Portugal where control of tropical raw materials is concerned.

The point was referred to in a recent statement made at Geneva by Sir Samuel Hoare, British Foreign Minister. Sir Samuel indicated that the British Government, for its part, is prepared to participate in an inquiry as to the distribution of colonial raw materials "so that all fear of exclusion or monopoly may be removed for all time."

British experts have since then been considering how the aim thus defined can be achieved so as to be fair to all concerned.

Divergent Policies

British free-traders would have their government revert to the system in force prior to 1932 when the United Kingdom introduced, both in its colonies and at home, tariffs not previously in force for 86 years.

Mr. Ramsay Muir, president of the National Liberal Federation, has suggested that the right course would now be to place all British non-self-governing tropical colonies under what are known as "League of Nations mandates."

These mandates were applied to German colonies immediately subsequent to the World War and are still in force. They place some particular nation in political control in each colony. One of the conditions of such control is that all other nations alike shall have free access to trade.

French Precedent

British Conservatives are not inclined to go so far. Indeed an influential section of this political group headed by Lord Beaverbrook would have Britain follow French precedent in reserving colonial trade to home nationals, even more completely than is now the case.

But it is difficult to see how this attitude can be maintained now that the National Government, in which conservatives predominate has officially committed itself to the removal of "all fear of exclusion or monopoly."

The question here arises—what is it that constitutes absence of "exclusion or monopoly?" British protectionists say all that is necessary to obtain this condition is non-existence of such direct restriction of trade as its admittedly caused by export duties and by quantitative limitation of shipments.

Payment in Goods

But British free-traders challenge this. Exports, they say, are restricted so long as payments for produce cannot be made freely in the goods and services of the purchasing country. This argument bars out tariffs and quotas on imports as well as on exports.

While it may be theoretically watertight, it is so much at variance with existing conditions of world trade as not to be very widely looked upon here as "practical politics" at the present time.

The problem thus remains at the moment unsolved. A hopeful feature nevertheless, is seen in the fact that the British Government is prepared to participate in an inquiry about it.

British Opposition Pressing for Stronger Sanctions Against Italy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 21 — While the Government's caution in getting sanctions started against Italy is generally approved in Conservative and financial circles, both the Labor and Liberal "Opposition" are pressing strongly for "effective sanctions."

The Lloyd George Council of Action for Peace and Reconstruction in a pamphlet issued today "considers the British Government should propose that communications of Italy with East Africa should be severed by the League until hostilities cease and a peace conference can assemble." These are also the sentiments of the Labor Party.

Baldwin Denies War

The government supporters reply that such a step would mean war—which in the words of Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin at Bewdley Saturday is "the last thing in the mind of the British Government."

Meanwhile there is also considerable disappointment that Premier Laval of France thought it necessary to take 2000 words to say "Yes" to the British question whether France accepts the obligation of mutual naval support which is explicitly affirmed in Article XVI of the League Covenant. The Government's experts have now examined the qualifying 1999 words and report that they leave the "yes" unimpaired.

Laval Is Waiting

But it is considered evident here that M. Laval will not move much further until he is persuaded that Premier Mussolini will put some peace cards on the table, even if they are quite unacceptable.

The joint communiqué issued over the week end by the British and Italian Governments is interpreted as signalizing that the two countries have agreed to meet Premier Laval's wishes on this point.

As to Battleships

This communiqué though indicating a slackening of the tension between Britain and Italy is regarded as leaving the main issue untouched. It is denied here that it will necessarily be followed by the withdrawal of any British ships. That step, it is stated, depends on M. Laval more than on Signor Mussolini.

Meanwhile, Italy's annexation of the provinces of Tigré and Agame officially announced this week end is held the reverse of helpful in clearing the way for a peaceful settlement.

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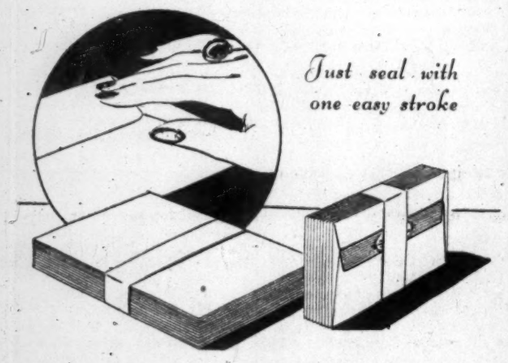
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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

with sanctions as a test of France's support. There remains considerable anxiety here that the momentum of the sanctions, in view of French reluctance, will be lost in the present breathing spell.

The Neutrals:

Washington — Unless a White House agreement with Congress is broken, only the Congress can alter the present Neutrality Act to include raw materials for war purposes. The President and the State Department are bound not to embargo these exports by pledges reluctantly given to Congress by Administration agents, when the Neutrality Act was passed. The resulting impotance of the Administration, in the face of League pressure to cut off these materials from Italy, is not generally realized either in Geneva or the United States.

London —No Italian war vessels or war supply ships will be permitted to remain in the ports of the British crown colonies or the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan more than 24 hours, it was authoritatively learned today. Nor can they load more than enough fuel and supplies to reach the next port. These territories have decided to adopt the neutrality rules of the Hague Convention of 1907.

The Combat:

Northern Front — The Italian northern army, now consolidated into a tight and blunted wedge, was poised for the advance toward Makale today—this being the second "big push."

Southern Front —General Graziani, apparently held back by rains in his drive toward Harar, reported only a minor success in the taking of Dagnerrei, and but little forward progress.

Addis Ababa — Emperor Haile Selassie will be represented by a double when he goes to the battle front. This man wears a false beard, dresses exactly like the Lion of Judah, and carries an imperial umbrella into combat, while Haile Selassie directs operations elsewhere.

London — The Ethiopian Legation here warned Italy in a lengthy statement today that "the most unfortunate consequences" would follow Italy's use of "ghastly methods" of poison gas bombs and dumdum and explosive bullets.

Duce has 10 days to decide next step: Page 1.

Flight—Polish Pilots Start for Australia

WARSAW (AP)—Stanislaw Karpinski, star flier of the Polish Army, took off at 6:30 a. m., today on a flight to Melbourne, Australia. With him went Stanislaw Rogalski, who designed their military type airplane "Lubin 13" which is supposed to average 313 miles an hour in the air.

The fliers headed for Istanbul to refuel, then will go on by way of Persia, India and Indo-China.

New Jersey—Tax Revision of Legislature Called

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—New Jersey's Legislature meets in special session on Friday, to replace the sales tax by some other means of financial relief expenses. In calling the special session, Governor Hoffman bowed to the recent mandate of the voters, who will have none of the sales tax method of raising money.

How finance relief, then? The opposition, led by the Rev. Lester H. Clee, speaker of the House, wants the budget slashed; resulting economies will take care of the relief, he says. Back of this opposition plan are merchants all over the State, who fear for their Christmas business if loaded down with a sales tax.

Mongolia—Japan Queries Russian Policy

TOKYO (AP)—A Foreign Office spokesman said today that an official request to the Soviet Ambassador here to make a clear statement of the relations between Outer Mongolia, Chinese province, and Soviet Russia has gone unanswered. He was commenting on reports from Ulan Bator, capital of the Mongolian Peoples Republic, that Japanese and Manchoukuoan forces have threatened to invade the republic.

Manchoukuo is trying to lift a veil of mystery from Outer Mongolia, the official admitted, and to introduce the province to the outside world. Previously, he added, Soviet Russia has prevented the accomplishment of this result.

Coal—British Miners End Strife

NEWTON, Eng. (AP)—Blinking at the daylight after 177 hours spent underground in the Monmouthshire pits, 90 employees of the Nine Mile Point colliery returned to the surface over the week end closing a strike which had spread widely in the English and Welsh coal fields. They had been urged to ascend by representatives of the South Wales Miners' Federation, after the mine owners had promised the strikers would not be penalized.

The question of a general strike for a raise of two shillings (about 50 cents a day, remained unsettled until a general ballot of British miners is taken in three weeks.

Farm Debt—Law Held Unconstitutional

PEORIA, Ill. (AP)—The amended Frazier-Lemke farm debt relief law —which was revised by Congress to meet the objections indicated by the Supreme Court when it declared the original measure unconstitutional—was today held unconstitutional by Judges Charles P. Briggle and J. Earl Major of the United States District Court here.

Longshoremen—Guards End Strike Blockade

By the Associated Press

LAKE CHARLES, La.—Armed with machine guns and other weapons, 75 guards today opened the Lake Charles port to shipping—thus ending a 10-day blockade caused by the strike of members of the International Longshoremen's Association.

New Fount for Princeton Achievement

Charles Z. Klauder, Philadelphia, Architect — Library in Tower Will Be Central Point of Proposed Workshop

Henderson Kept Faith in Ideals Of World Peace

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 21—Mr. Arthur Henderson, president of the Disarmament Conference and veteran British Labor leader, who passed on here yesterday, gave the last full measure of devotion—against increasing physical handicaps—to the cause of world disarmament and peace.

News of the last six weeks, with war drums in east Africa threatening another major blow at the cause he strove to advance, was kept from him. But long before that he recognized that a work he once described as beset with "difficulties, delays, disappointments and hopes deferred," was steadily being pushed aside by the expansion of armaments in a world of many unsolved political and economic problems.

Affectionately known as "Uncle Arthur," this iron foundry apprentice, native of Glasgow, brought to world diplomacy the same directness, persistence and good humor that marked his rise to British Labor leadership. His expansive geniality and "extraordinary ordinariness" made him a personification of John Bull in comment and print.

Heard People's Call

The League of Nations Council must decide whether to name another president of the Disarmament Conference, which a few weeks ago stood suspended indefinitely.

When Mr. Henderson stepped to the rostrum in the Bâtiment Electoral hall at Geneva on the morning of Feb. 2, 1932, with the deep-toned bell of St. Pierre Cathedral echoing up and down the Rhone, his ear was closely attuned to the desire of common people everywhere for peace and an end to arms burdens. From the start he accepted the millions of signatures deposited at Geneva in petitions from nearly every country as a mandate to governments.

Yet even while the conference was assembling for the first worldwide effort to limit armaments, Japanese armies were pushing ahead into Manchuria and bombarding Shanghai. At home, Mr. Henderson had sustained personal defeat in the downfall of the Labor Government. Criticized and in failing health, he yet refused to step back from the arduous task of disarmament in which he saw hopes of realizing a lifelong desire to further world peace.

Waged Valiant Contest

Those who watched him during the trying days that followed, as disappointment piled on disappointment, found an undaunted warrior for peace battling against overwhelming odds. If his former exuberant geniality was not always in evidence, his persistence and good humor saved the conference at many crucial points.

Recognition of his contribution came with award of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1934.

In British national politics, Mr. Henderson's rise coincided with Labor's triumph. For 23 years he served as secretary of the Labor Party, resigning only last year to devote himself exclusively to disarmament. During the World War he joined the coalition Government, becoming President of the Board of Education and later Paymaster General and Labor adviser to the Government.

Home and Foreign Secretary

In 1917 he was sent on mission to Russia. Returning, he became minister without portfolio in Mr. David Lloyd George's Cabinet, but resigned in disagreement with the Prime Minister's tactics.

When Labor swept into power in 1924, Mr. Henderson became its first Home Secretary. From 1929 to 1931 he was Foreign Secretary, a post he held when chosen president of the Disarmament Conference.

This appointment marked the culmination of his efforts for peace. He went on record after the war against a peace dictated at sword's point, predicting it would bring later upheavals. During a long public career, he stood by his pacific policies under attacks from within and without the Labor and Socialist camps.

Riding on Meridian New Experience For Washington Visitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELLINGHAM, Wash.—To those who have never enjoyed the experience of riding on a "meridian," the thrill is provided in a road leading out of this city which actually follows the Willamette meridian for a distance of some 20 miles.

The novelty of it was never appreciated to any extent by local travelers who took the "guide meridian" for granted until tourists began to inquire its significance and were impressed to be riding unerringly north or south over an invisible line on the map.

The use of the "guide meridian" is common in the newer territory west of Chicago to the coast. These lines were established by the office of the surveyor general of the United States for the purpose of locating townships and ranges in new country. They are not identical with the longitudinal meridians by which time and maritime locations are measured, but are located in relation to the prime meridian.

The Willamette meridian, for instance, is in longitude 122.44 degrees west.

The "guide meridian" from this city is particularly straight. Other roads are straight but this is uncompromisingly so, lacking in those whimsies that make for charm in roads and depending for distinction upon the fact that it runs by trigonometry and not politics.

U. S. Pushes Drive On Obscene Books

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—Postal inspectors received orders yesterday to "crack down" on booksellers who offer obscene literature to boys and girls throughout the country.

Kildroy P. Aldrich, chief of the postal sleuths, told his men to redouble their investigations of lascivicious advertising sent through the mails. He named New York City as the source of most of the objectionable publications.

"We're going to clean up that festering sore if we can," Aldrich said. "If we can't with existing laws, we're going to try to get the law amended.'

Referring to a three-year conviction of Esar Levine for mailing advertising of obscene books, Aldrich said four other major "operators" in the field of obscene literature have been marked for new investigation.

If efforts to attack the trade at its metropolitan center fail, however, the Post Office Department will ask Congress to amend the law, allowing prosecution where obscene literature is received, as well as where it is mailed.

Princeton Library as 'Lab'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 21—The new Princeton University Library, for the construction and endowment of which a fund of $4,000,000 is now being raised, will be especially designed to meet the needs of individual study, according to an announcement which accompanied the publication of the complete plans by Dr. Harold Willis Dodds, president of the university.

"Books have life only in the hands of the reader," Dr. Dodds said, and around this theory the library has been so planned that the students will have easy access to the stacks. Designed to fulfill this object, the library will be the "capstone of Princeton's plan of individual study and, as such, will make an important contribution to American educational theory and practice."

The building, when completed, is to be the common workshop of the faculty, graduate students and undergraduates in the social science departments, and is to be for these men what the laboratory is to the scientist. This embraces eight departments—English, classics, modern languages, philosophy, Oriental languages, history, politics and economics, in which 75 per cent of the undergraduate body is enrolled.

Each department will have its headquarters within the new library. Immediately adjacent to each departmental unit will be the books needed in that field of work.

In addition to these departmental headquarters, the library will contain general reading rooms and other facilities. Off the main reading room, which is designed to accommodate 200 persons, will be a grassy courtyard suitable for outdoor reading in the spring and fall.

The new library will be erected in the northeastern section of the campus, adjoining the university chapel and on the site occupied by the John C. Green school of science building before it was destroyed by fire seven years ago. The Main entrance will face toward Nassau Hall, while the rear will parallel Washington Road and the north side, Nassau Street.

Together with endowment for maintenance and book funds, the new library is one of the three items on Princeton's $7,750,000 program of development. The other two are $2,250,000 for the endowment of the School of Affairs and $1,500,000 for scholarships.

Double Indemnity On Air Crash Fought

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—Double indemnity on life insurance in an airplane crash fatality is the basis of a Supreme Court appeal by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

The company is protesting payment of a second $25,000 on the policy of W. Nathan Gregory, Augusta, Ark., business leader killed with three others in a crash near St. Louis. It contended as a passenger Mr. Gregory was "participating in aeronautics." This was barred by his policy.

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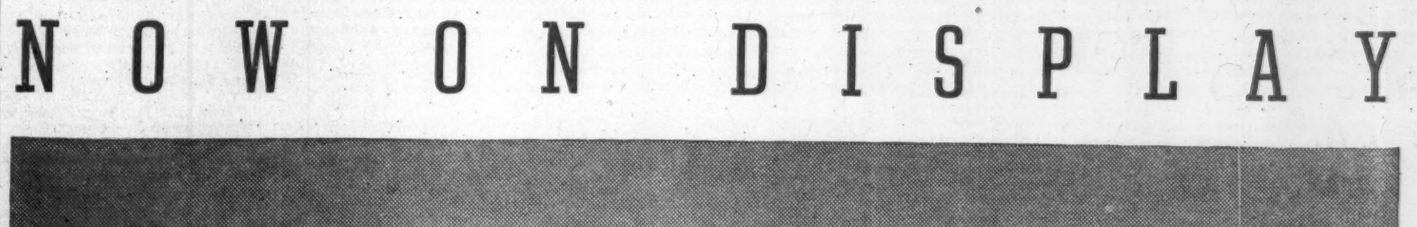

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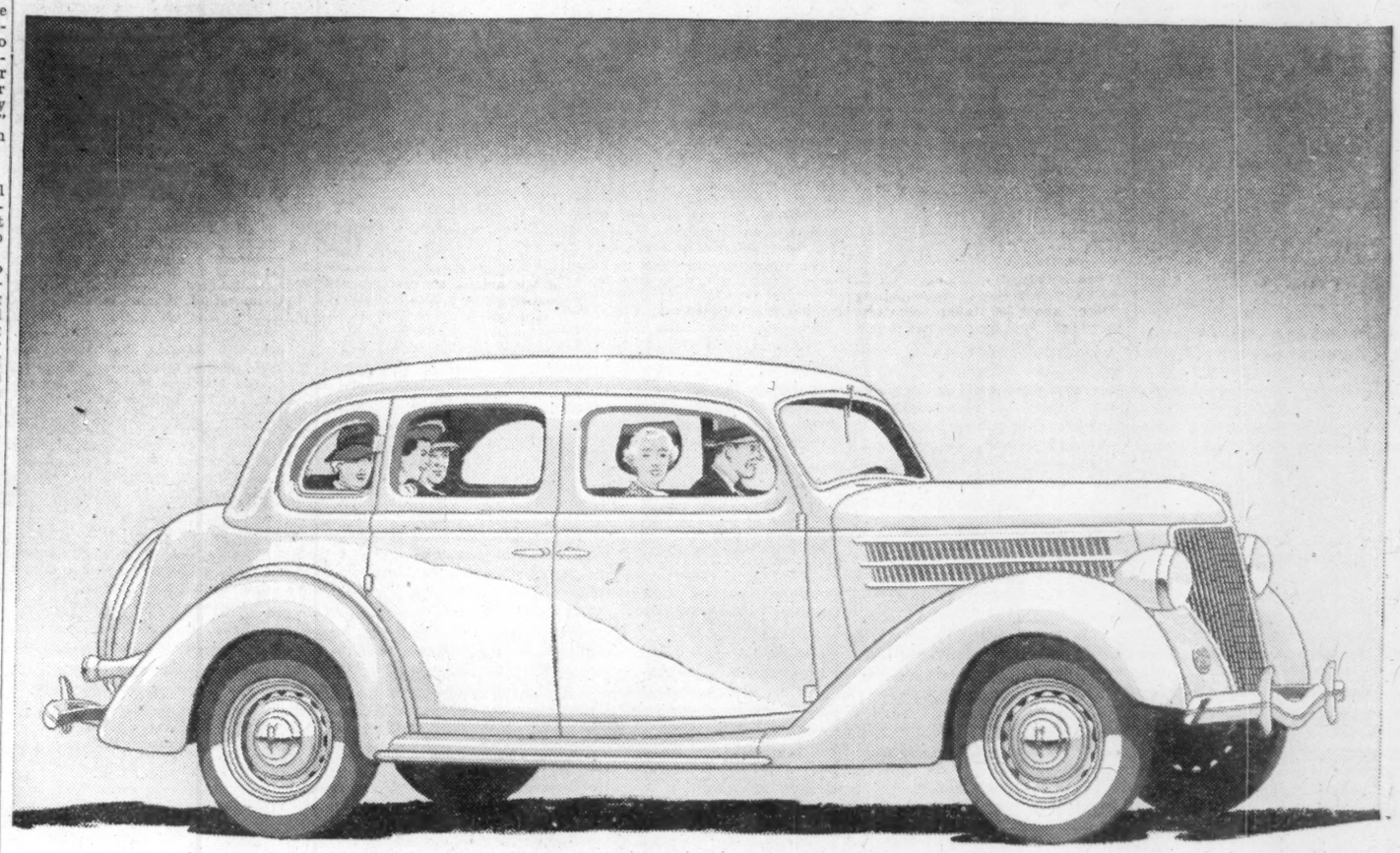

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Basic Law Change And New Deal Win A. F. of L. Support

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 21—The American Federation of Labor stands definitely committed to the support of the New Deal and to amending the United States Constitution so far as necessary to clear the way for new-deal legislation, and is ready to throw its strength into a major campaign to unionize the half million workers in the great steel industry. This drive may begin within 30 days.

These points were definitely settled as the federation closed its fifty-fifth annual convention here over the week end. The action on constitutional amendments resulted from the first flurry of outright politics in the entire two weeks of sessions, and left the organization definitely aligned with the Roosevelt Administration despite resistance by a Republican minority.

Early Saturday night when many delegates had started home and others had not yet arrived in the hall, the committee on resolutions brought in a report. In lieu of all the varied resolutions for amending the Federal Constitution, it recommended instructing the executive council to study all proposals by other organizations, formulate one of its own for labor and promote its introduction in Congress.

At the instance of Frank Duffy of the carpenters' union, the report was tabled without discussion. Later in the evening, other leaders learned what had been done. Councils of war were held all over the hall. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, took the offensive and the fight was begun to take the report from the table.

With the hour of adjournment imminent, it was bitterly opposed by every parliamentary means by Mr. Duffy, an old-line Republican, and William L. Hutcheson, president of the Carpenters' International Union, who was labor division chief of the 1932 Republican campaign committee. The question finally was brought to a vote and the report adopted overwhelmingly, the federation ordering its executive council to begin work on an amendment.

This reversed the stand taken earlier in the convention, when proposals for amending the Constitution were defeated or side-tracked, along with attacks on the United States Supreme Court. It was significant also as a new deal indorsement in view of the decisive defeat of labor party proposals at this convention. Mr. Lewis, Mr. Dubinsky and Mr. Hillman all are leaders of the liberal bloc and of the industrial Union philosophy espoused by the younger members, while Mr. Duffy and Mr. Hutcheson represent the older and still dominant craft union group.

The purpose of the amendment will be to insure the legality of future social legislation of the type of the Wagner Labor Act and Social Security Act.

England's Primate Asks Peace Drive by Churches

CANTERBURY, Eng., Oct. 21 (AP)—The Archbishhop of Canterbury announced today he will appeal to other church leaders in Europe for support in upholding the League of Nations as a bulwark of peace and that he had already sent a similar appeal to the Pope.

The Archbishop, who has been outspoken in condemning Italian invasion in Ethiopia, declared before a Diocesan Conference, "defense of the Covenant of the League is in truth defense of peace."

He stated, "I have ventured to make an approach to his Holiness the Pope. I learn he is unwilling at present to say more than he has already said publicly. We must all generously recognize the peculiar difficulty in which he is placed."

The Primate voiced the hope that "ere long the Anglican and Protestant communions may unite in uttering with the same Christian voice the assertion of supremacy of the kingdom of God, which may arise above the confused voices of the nations of the world."

President Sails In Hurricane Area

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 21 (AP)—President Roosevelt's cruiser, the U. S. S. Houston, and a late-season tropical storm headed today for the Windward Passage, which separates Eastern Cuba and the Island of Haiti.

The President's ship apparently was in no danger, but Government weather men here warned all vessels to take precautions in the waters South of Cuba and through the Windward Passage.

The disturbance, first located southwest of Jamaica, was reported moving in a northeasterly direction, accompanied by shifting gales and hurricane winds near the center.

Helena Is Again Shaken By a Series of Quakes

HELENA, Mont., Oct. 21 (AP)—Windows were shattered by a fresh series of earth shocks today. Windows crashed with recurrent jolts some of which were of two seconds duration. No casualties and no major damage was reported.

At 9 a. m. the total number of tremors since last Friday night had reached 264 and the grand total, since Oct. 12, was 323. Reconstruction Finance Corporation representatives announced plans for loans for rehabilitation of damaged property.

Reich Formally Quits Seat At League of Nations' Table

(Continued from Page 1)

resignation becomes effective, and there was every reason to believe that before the two years had expired Germany would be induced to return. The quarrel was purely verbal.

Germany was, to everybody's knowledge, hastening toward equality in fact, and the allies could do nothing to prevent the consummation which they had acknowledged to be just. Therefore, it seemed reasonable to expect them to state that they offered no further objections.

Instead, they stuck to the letter of the treaty. They even contrived to pretend that it was being more or less observed by Germany. They clung to a mere fiction rather than confess the inapplicability of the treaty, and so helped to keep Germany outside the League.

Germany itself on a number of occasions suggested that it was willing to return—on conditions of equality. There was indeed the question of the Saar, but that might have been disposed of quickly, since the result of the plebiscite was a foregone conclusion. The hardening of French policy under the late Louis Barthou indicated that there was to be an electoral fight for the Saar—despite the certainty of its being won by Germany. Pierre Laval, on succeeding M. Barthou, saw the uselessness of resistance, and the Saar difficulty was automatically removed by a German victory at the ballot box.

Mandate Fitness

There were likewise, though more vaguely, hints of the need of a recognition of Germany's fitness to hold mandates, like France and Great Britain; but no precise demand was made, and it was doubtful whether at that time Germany cared for more than a mere expression of its moral equality. It appeared relatively easy to satisfy Germany on this ground.

While the members of the League, especially those who profess that the League is the pivot of their policy, were anxious to have Germany come back, realizing that its absence must eventually weaken the League and convert it into a League of "Haves"—opposed to the "Have-Nots"—they were apparently, owing to national prejudices, unable to take the smallest step toward Germany. On the contrary, they still insisted on futile treaty obligations which were already ignored and had lost all vitality and validity.

The consequence was that the practical equality, so long refused, was in the end defiantly announced by Germany. On March 16 of this year, Adolf Hitler, who had waited in vain for many months, promulgated a military law, which liberated Germany, without the permission of the allies, from the restrictions of the treaty.

Too Late

This unilateral denunciation meant that the allies could no longer sell the right to arms equality to Germany. They might earlier have made a fair bargain, acceptable to Germany and satisfactory to themselves. They might have asked for a limited army and for Germany's return to the League and to the Disarmament Conference as a proper price of their consent. But as they had not done so, it was grotesque to try to bargain after Germany's decision was taken, and to seek to sell something to Germany of which it already proclaimed the possession.

At any rate, now that Germany's equality was achieved, it would be thought that Germany might have been persuaded to throw in its lot with the League. There were signs that it was ready to return, once the reason for its absence was removed. Then the French did an unfortunate thing. They insisted that the League should solemnly condemn Germany for repudiating a section of a treaty which had been "theoretically" abolished by themselves. They ranged the League against Germany, and by a lengthy resolution, which Great Britain and Italy also regrettably sponsored, they banged, bolted, and barred the door of the League to Germany on April 17.

Equal Status Issue Still Governs Reich As It Abandons Geneva

By J. E. Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Two years ago on Oct. 14, Germany gave its first intimation of its intention to leave the League of Nations and the Disarmament Conference and since during the interval it has not returned there, its membership of the League automatically ceases with the end of the notice-to-leave period which is at Geneva legally declared to be Oct. 21.

Today, as two years ago, "equal status" is still the demand which Germany makes, as it was as early as 1922 when Chancellor Joseph Wirth, in a letter to Lord D'Abernon, the British Ambassador here, declared this state could only enter the League "on a completely equal footing," and this has been the theme ever since.

"Equal Status"

But "equal status" today is a term which embraces more than it did 13, or 10, or even three years ago. As these intervals it was particularly "equal status" in armaments which was demanded. On March 16 last, Germany decided for itself what it required in the way of "armaments of defense," on land, on sea and in the air, so that "equal status" in another sphere would now be required for this country to have remained in the League. For "equal status," as far as the Third Reich is concerned, means equality in all spheres and naturally includes the return to Germany of the position she occupied in 1914.

The sphere in which "equal status" was next expected appears to have been that of the colonies. The return of certain prewar colonies like German East Africa would certainly have been a temptation to return to Geneva, but despite expectations in certain quarters, England did not react favorably to this idea.

Belongs With Versailles

The withdrawal of the Third Reich from the League can be explained on many grounds. The League has always been regarded here as a part of the Versailles "Dictat" and, in consequence, has never been popular among the mass of the people. Thus, when Germany's withdrawal was announced, a very moderate press organ of that time wrote "the answer to 14 years of Versailles has been given. . . . The renunciation of Versailles is accomplished."

It should also be mentioned that the League's methods do not appeal to National Socialists—nor for that matter does its very constitution. The idea of the smaller or "less important" nations of the world having a significant word in its deliberations and the general democratic basis of the whole institution is not in keeping with the ideas of the Third Reich. The League aims at thinking in terms of Europe, as far as European affairs are concerned and this means in practice the principle of "peace is one and indivisible" on this continent, that solution lies in multilateral agreements, as, for example, that the problesm of East and Danubian Europe can only be solved by comprehensive agreements between the various states, intia significant word in its deliberamately concerned in them.

Wants Bilateral Pacts

Present-day Germany, however, rejects such methods and would substitute for it bilateral agreements between individual states, similar to the German-Polish Non-agression Pact of 1934. Further, Herr Hitler in a speech at Nuremberg during the recent party rally made it clear that the Third Reich based its security not upon international pacts and agreements but upon "the strength of its right arm"—its armed forces.

The recent strained relations between the three principal powers in the League—France, England and Italy—have also caused the Third Reich to proceed very carefully in this matter. Germany naturally regards membership or nonmembership of the League from the viewpoint of "the great political problems upon which its fate depends," and it is convinced that, at present, a period of peace and of consolidation is essential to reëstablish itself in the world. At the moment, it is on good terms with England and with Italy. If it had returned to the League it would probably have improved relations with the former (though not have received back any of its colonies, yet awhile), but have caused those with the latter to deteriorate, since it would have had to take sides in the Italo-Ethiopian issue. Absence from Geneva and the strictest neutrality in the African conflict, are considered by the Third Reich to be parts of a policy which can only improve Germany's situation both at home and abroad.

The third Reich has ever since its existence followed the policy of "splendid isolation" so long associated with England, and the results have been far beyond the expectations of most of the National Socialist leaders, mainly because of the lack of unity among the other great powers.

It would be too much to expect that this country should accept and act upon the ideal of the League of Nations, as it was interpreted in England, a semi-official comment recently declared, especially in view of the important role played in League councils by France and "sanctions-loving" Soviet Russia. Germany, the comment continued, was neither willing nor able to make her influence felt in the better organization of European relations except by her earnest efforts at peace with her neighbors; in the quiet self-confidence of her newfound freedom she would complete the building of her own house.

Today, many people in Germany as in other states do not only condemn the actual institution as it exists at Geneva, but also maintain the ideal behind it is unrealizable. This is the tragedy. For the world will once more have to learn that "the League is at once a natural development and an experiment of great daring and originality," through future experience of war or peace.

Experts Pronounce Ethiopian Cities

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 21

OFFICIALS of the Government's division of geographical names gave these pronunciations for the better-known names of cities figuring in the war news:

Aksum—Ox'-com.
Adigrat—Ah-di-grat'.
Adowa—Add'-a-wa.
Asmara—Ahs-mar'-a.
Diredawa—Dire-dau'-wa.
Djibouti — Jay-boot-ee. The common English usage is to accent the second syllable, while the French accent is on the last syllable, Jay-boo-tee.
Harar—Ha'-ar. Similar in pronunciation to "horror."
Jijiga—Jee-jig'a.
Makale—Mock'-a-le.
Ogaden—Og-ah'-den.
Webbe Shibeli—Wab'-be Shy-beel'-i.

Scales Join Fish

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21—Delaware River fish were faced by false standards on Oct. 18. Slipping down into their watery home from the side of a barge, came about 15 tons of inaccurate scales, weights and measures, which had been dumped at the Government bulkhead, off the House of Correction at Holmesburg.

Sketching in Court Brings English Artist Before Magistrates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ENFIELD, Eng.—A penalty on art was proclaimed here recently when a young artist found himself in the dock charged with making 13 sketches of the magistrates and officials of the court.

The maximum penalty for 13 drawings made while he was sitting in the public gallery, he was told, could have been £750.

While feeling it his duty to warn the prisoner not to repeat the offense, the magistrate laughed over the sketches, complimented the artist on his ability, and dismissed him under the Probation of Offenders Act.

In gratitude for his escape from the clutches of the law, the artist presented the drawings to the chairman of the bench.

Pennsylvania to Honor Penn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21—Public schools and other educational institutions are urged to honor William Penn and his principles in a proclamation by Governor Earle, on Thursday, Oct. 24, Penn Day.

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U. S. Exports to Italy in Africa Bulge in September

(Continued from Page 1)

embargo developments in its own hands. It is with copies of the Congressional Record of August in hand, accordingly, that State Department officials, from Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, down, are forced to consider the pleas of League powers to join further economic sanctions against Italy.

Congress Was Isolationist

They have to recall, too, that whatever Congress may be when it meets again next January, Congress was, in August, unmistakably isolationist.

On Aug. 21, Senator Duncan U. Fletcher (D), of Florida, asked the specific question:

"Mr. President, may I inquire of the Senator whether the articles mentioned—implements of war, and so forth—include such commodities as wheat, corn, cotton, meat, and other food products?" (P. 14,395).

"In my opinion, they do not," answered Senator Key Pittman (D), of Nevada, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and manager of the bill, "nor do I believe they do in the opinion of the committee, for today the definition of arms, ammunition and implements of war is very generally recognized in international law.

"As a matter of fact, at this very session the Senate ratified a treaty or convention dealing with arms and implements of war, in which they were categorically described, so I think there is no fear of that."

Senator Pittman, by this comment, was apparently referring to the arms agreement with Cuba. In promulgating its list of "implements of war," the Munitions Control Board accepted practically the same list as that incorporated in the treaty with Cuba.

Other questions and answers in the subsequent three-day Senate debate were as specific as this. It is in the light of these comments that the State Department is interpreting the vital section of the neutrality resolution which reads:

Accepted by Senate

"The President, by proclamation, shall definitely enumerate the arms, ammunition, or implements of war, the export of which is prohibited by this act."

That this limited interpretation of "implements of war" was accepted in the Senate even by those who wanted a wider range, is indicated by a comment of Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota on Aug. 23.

"When Congress convenes next Jan. 1," he said, "I am confident that there will be a large army . . . striving diligently to include in its neutrality programs those items including contraband . . . which we have had to countenance being ignored at this time."

Had Used Raw Materials

Incidentally, up to the time of Senator Pittman's explanation Aug. 21, advocates of the munitions ban (Bone, Vandenberg, Nye, etc.) had included raw materials indiscriminately in their interpretation of "implements of war."

Senator Pittman gave his strongest interpretation on Aug. 24, following which the measure was overwhelmingly passed.

Answering an objection by Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, he said:

"I feel firmly convinced that this measure does not apply to supplies. I feel that it applies only to arms, ammunition, and implements of war, and in no sense deals with the question of supplies. We have had definitions by the Senate of the United States as to what constitutes arms, ammunition and implements of war when the Senate ratified the convention of Geneva in 1924.

Does Not Include Contraband

"In my opinion, and in the opinion of the committee, the measure does not include what might prove to be contraband of war."

"Cotton is suggested by the Senator from Oklahoma," retorted Senator Connally. "Of course, that would be a munition of war?"

"I beg the Senator's pardon," said Senator Pittman," but I wish to say it would not be a contraband of war. The convention of Geneva in 1924 which lays out in detail what constitutes arms, ammunition and implements of war (which convention of Geneva was adopted by the Senate) does not include cotton, and does not include any raw material in that definition."

Embargoes Not New to U. S.

SANCTIONS—modern term for all measures designed to compel an aggressor to back down—have many precedents in American history. Present neutrality legislation of the United States is not properly a sanction, since its aim is to keep out of war, rather than to bring either belligerent to time. In the past, boycotts, embargoes and blockades have been laid by the United States in peace and in war for a variety of reasons verging toward sanctions.

Dec. 16, 1773—Boston Tea Party. People of Massachusetts boycott British goods in protest against retention of tax on tea, collectible at colonial ports.

March 26, 1794—United States lays embargo on Britain in retaliation against Orders in Council, which forbade trade with French ports. Embargo lasted 60 days.

April, 1806—Nonimportation Act passed during war between France and England.

December, 1807—President Jefferson imposes rigid embargo against all foreign trade, in protest against British and French war measures that injured American shipping. For a year and a half, American ships could not leave port. The United States kept out of war, but the embargo did not bring about relaxation of the British and French decrees. Harm to American interests brought repeal of embargo.

December, 1813—Another embargo passed, to last until Jan. 1, 1815.

April, 1814—Embargo repealed, since it harmed America more than the belligerents.

April 19, 1861—President Lincoln proclaims blockade of southern ports from South Carolina to Texas, in retaliation against reprisals ordered by Jefferson Davis.

May 21, 1861—Confederate States prohibit export of raw cotton or cotton yarn except through seaports, during northern blockade.

May 29, 1898—United States flying squadron under Commodore Schley blockades Spanish warships in inner harbor of Santiago de Cuba.

Aug. 30, 1917—President Wilson proclaimed export embargo, except under license, to any country in the eastern hemisphere. Embargo designed to shut off reshipment of American goods to Germany by surrounding neutral countries.

Oct. 22, 1930—President Hoover imposes embargo on shipments of arms and munitions to Brazil, by request of the Brazilian Government in its struggle against revolutionists.

May 28, 1934—President Roosevelt prohibits sale of munitions to Bolivia and Paraguay during their war in the Gran Chaco.

June 29, 1934—United States embargo on arms to Cuba, to cut off supply of revolutionists.

Aug. 31, 1935—President Roosevelt signs neutrality resolution, empowering him to shut off arms shipments to belligerents.

Oct. 5, 1935—Proclamation applies neutrality resolution to Italo-Ethiopian conflict, by forbidding export to either party of specified instruments of war, and admonishing United States citizens to keep off belligerent ships.

Rome Ready for Talks With Stresa Partners Based on Old Treaties

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Oct. 21 — Diplomatic conversations are proceeding between Rome, Paris and London for further clarification of the relations between Italy and Britain and to pave the way for a pacific settlement of the Ethiopian conflict.

It should be emphasized, however, that Premier Mussolini does not appear to have reduced his claims. Since Britain still insists that the Committee of Five's plan represents the maximum offer, possible optimism at this stage is unjustifiable, although it is already something to have gotten the talks started in a better atmosphere.

Improvement

The détente which was apparent after Sir Eric Drummond's talk with Premier Mussolini Friday has been further strengthened by references to Italy in Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin's address at Bewdley. While it is realized that the situation still remains dangerous and delicate, it is felt that some misunderstanding has been happily eliminated.

In well-informed Italian quarters it is stated that Il Duce, having received fresh assurances that Britain will take no isolated action against Italy and does not aim at overthrow of the Fascist regime, is ready to negotiate upon the basis of the 1906 and 1925 agreements concerning Ethiopia.

"Sanctions Full of Dangers"

Temporary suspension of the Geneva discussions on sanctions is regarded here as a favorable sign of the improved situation. However, the chief hope here is that a truce will enable the various governments, before definitely committing themselves, to reflect on all dangers entailed by strict enforcement of sanctions. The machinery of sanctions, it is pointed, out needs most careful handling if most dangerous complications are to be prevented. The proposed boycott of Italian goods is described here as the beginning of a blockade and its execution as not being a pacific measure.

Italy considers that it largely depends upon Britain what kind of sanctions are enforced against this country. It is intimated that unless Britain shows she is well disposed toward Italy, not only in London but also at Geneva, difficulties must again be encountered.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—Immense increases in exports to Italy of key products necessary for carrying on its Ethiopian campaign in defiance of the League, and of League economic sanctions, are revealed in September figures of the Commerce Department, which were obtained here today.

The figures cover those commodities from America to Italy about which the League high command is particularly anxious, copper, cotton, cotton linters, iron and steel scrap, trucks and buses.

Taking these commodities up in order, the following figures are shown:

Copper—September, 1935, exports—5,682,736 pounds copper ingots; total, first nine months, 1935, 61,308,554 pounds. Total, 12 months, 1934—43,041,104 pounds.

How Tally Stands

Average monthly shipment, 1935 to date—5,700,000 pounds; 1934, 3,500,000 pounds.

Scrap iron—September, 1935, exports, 40,432 gross tons; total 1935 (nine months)—278,240 tons. Total, 1934 (12 months)—225,644 tons.

Average monthly shipment, 1935—31,000 tons; 1934—19,000 tons.

Cotton (linters) September exports—736,731 pounds; total 1935 (nine months)—6,484,115 pounds. Total, 1934 (12 months)—4,465,853 pounds.

Average monthly shipment, '35—720,000 pounds.

Average monthly shipment, '34—500,000 pounds.

Cotton (raw)—September, '35, exports—16,241,290 pounds; total '35 exports (first nine months)—165,044,726 pounds; total 1934 exports (12 months)—260,512,487 pounds.

Average monthly shipment, '35—18,000,000 pounds; '34—20,000,000 pounds.

Exports to Italian Africa

Trucks (to Italian Africa)—September exports, 229 units, valued at $225,539. Total exports 1935 (nine months)—2432 units. Total exports, 1934 (12 months)—84 units.

Monthly average truck export (Italian Africa) 1935—200 units; 1934—7 units.

Tractors (caterpillar), September exports (Italian Africa)—31 units, valued at $175,222. Total exports 1935 (nine months)—119 units. Total 1934 exports (12 months)—29 units.

Monthly average tractor export (Italian Africa) '35—10.

Of the figures which became available to the Monitor correspondent today, considerable interest attached to the exports of trucks to Italian Africa.

September figures show a big falling off from those of August, evidently carrying out the announced determination of Henry Ford to make no shipments during the war.

On the other hand, General Motors, as shown in an exclusive dispatch to the Monitor from Detroit Saturday, is still continuing shipments.

Truck units sent in September were 229; August units were 1021, valued at $1,017,244.

Ford and Chrysler, it is shown, have both given up the war traffic. General Motors' subsidiary in Alexandria, Egypt, still has unfilled orders for 218 units. No words has come from General Motors offices in Detroit as to whether they will accept further orders.

French Election Supports Premier In Peace Moves

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 21—Premier Pierre Laval's triumphant re-election to the French Senate is heralded here as a significant indorsement of both his foreign and domestic policies.

In two separate constituencies—his native Auvergne and in the suburbs of Paris—the French Premier and Foreign Minister was re-elected on the first ballot. His victory in Auvergne was largely a personal triumph and was conceded in advance, but in the Paris suburbs, stronghold of Socialists and Communists, he had an uphill fight and won out only by small margin.

Reinforces Position

M. Laval's re-election not only strengthens his position for carrying on his efforts at reconciliation between Britain and Italy, but greatly reinforces the Premier's political position in view of the reopening of Parliament next month.

Approval of M. Laval's policies both at home and abroad will tend to dampen the ardor of those political opponents who are planning to overthrow him.

Communist Elected

As a whole the senatorial elections, which are by indirect restricted suffrage and not comparable to general legislative elections for the Chamber of Deputies, leave the parliamentary picture essentially unchanged. The Socialists gained four seats at the expense of the Radicals.

The most important innovation was the election of Marcel Cachin, Communist leader. This is the first time a Communist has been elected to the French Senate. His victory was the result of the "popular front" which unites Socialists, Communists and Left Wing Radicals.

The political line-up of the 107 Senators elected was as follows: Independents, two; Conservatives, one; Union Republicans, 26; Left Republicans, 17; Radical Republicans and Independents, five; Radical Socialists, 38; Republican Socialists, and Independent Socialists, two; French Socialists, four; Socialists, 10, and Communists, two.

Land Oil Heaters Bring Kent Crops To High Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Protection of orchards from frost by means of crude oil heaters has proved its worth in the present year of severe frost damage, according to Mr. Harrington, amateur fruit-grower and designer of a heating device, speaking at a conference of fruit-growers at East Malling, Kent, recently.

Mr. Harrington's method consists in the use of tin canisters filled with crude oil and lighted when an automatic device sounds an alarm indicating that the orchard temperature has fallen.

To test this method Mr. Harrington said that he had divided his orchard into three parts. One he left unheated, one he heated with 20 heaters to the acre, and the third with 50 heaters to the acre. The plot having 50 heaters to the acre, he said, had so heavy a crop that he had found it necessary to thin in June and even then had a crop that was breaking the branches. The plot having 20 heaters to the acre had a poor crop, while on the unheated plot he had no crop at all.

Ton of Braille Books Shipped

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A ton of Braille books for New Zealand readers was dispatched from London recently by the National Institute for the Blind. In addition to books the consignment included quantities of special writing and mathematical apparatus for sightless students.

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"My Boy, *I've bought two overcoats this year for the price of one!*"

SCOTT: That's going it—I can't afford to buy *one*. My last year's coat will have to do for another year.

MILLARD: I used to be like that, but I got attracted by this Rational Tailoring idea and I looked into it.

SCOTT: I'm mortally afraid to trust these cheap tailors.

MILLARD: You needn't be—with The Fifty Shilling Tailors. I had the surprise of my life—they really do deliver the goods. Look at the coat I've got on. What's wrong with it?

SCOTT: Nothing, I must admit. It fits you splendidly and it's well made. I can't get over the idea that there must be some catch in it.

MILLARD: Take it from me there isn't. This is the way I look at it. I go where I get the best tailoring value for my money, and that's The Fifty Shilling Tailors. They employ the pick of the cloth mills, they give me the benefit of bulk buying and they give me style. What more do you want?

SCOTT: I think I'll give them a trial myself.

MILLARD: Well, I've used them for three years now and I've got no complaints.

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(Continued from Page 1)

director of E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc.

2. That, according to testimony of Herbert T. Davis, member of the firm of Elliott Davis & Co., the plan of reorganization was not practical because during 1933 and 1934, respectively, Metropolitan Buildings lost $190,000 a year.

3. That the name of James Roosevelt was listed on the board of reorganization directors although he held no stock, testified Herman Mintz, president of Metropolitan Buildings.

Mr. Mintz also stated that when the minority group of bondholders brought suit against Paramount Publix and Metropolitan company, "a nuisance settlement" of $50,000 was made.

[Explanation of the bond reorganization racket: This Page.]

Curley—State Airplanes To Flap Wings of Welcome

High over the Rockies today roared three Massachusetts National Guard planes winging their way toward San Francisco, where they will officially welcome Gov. James M. Curley as he disembarks from his Honolulu trip on Wednesday.

It was regretted in official circles today that there wasn't room in the planes for the Massachusetts National Guard and their excellent brass band. But they were content to send as representatives, Adj. Gen. William I. Rose and Brig. Gen. Roger Eckfeldt of the 51st artillery. Maj. Clarence E. Hodge of the 26th division, aviation, was in command.

Numerous stops en route were planned. After greeting the Governor, the aerial party planned to proceed to Santa Fe, N. M., for the National Guard convention.

Snow—Fin Com Indorses $675,000 Program

Because "it was the result of study," and, hence should be accurate, the Boston Finance Commission in a letter to the City Council today conditionally approved the recent order drawn up by Mayor Mansfield's snow committee for the expenditure of $675,000 on snow-removal equipment. At the same time, the council was warned to "make haste slowly" in approving the order. This was a substitute for the $800,000 order brought before the council last January.

The commission suggested that the Public Works Department build up a sufficient organization to handle the new equipment when it is approved. So far, the only step toward such organization is the installation of new time clocks.

Millinery—Steel Helmets May Be on Way

Boston women today were faced with a fashion problem.

Whether the military style of millinery will combine with the medieval trend in draperies to produce a complete suit of armor, with the casque, gorget, gauntlet, jamb and solleret of the period, is a question disturbing those descendants of Cotton Mather who are responsible for feminine fashion on Beacon Hill.

Having developed chameleonic complexes to the flexible point of transforming themselves a half a dozen times a day from a mood of dashing derbiness in a bowler to one of studied casualness in a Glengarry; from the "romance" of Florentine velvet to a "drama" of Du Barry satin; from the crispness of soutache-braided rough crepe, to the frothiness of champagne chiffon, the women of Boston feel sufficiently versatile for any role, *except*—so society whispers—that of the hired soldier.

Among fashion's leaders one finds those who will don the new football buttons and even the Turkish fez, but who will stoutly resist all influences that tend to popularize war.

Primaries—Chelsea And Woburn Ready to Vote

All was quiet today on the voting fronts of Chelsea and Woburn as these two cities prepared for party primaries tomorrow. Nomination of candidates for mayor and minor municipal offices will be on the ballots as voters go to the polls. In both cities polls will open from noon until 9 o'clock tomorrow night, but light voting is expected due to absence of great interest.

Both the Democratic and Republican candidates for Mayor of Chelsea face no opposition, so victory is conceded to each.

At Woburn there is a different story. Mayor Edward W. Kenney is opposed by former Mayor Thomas H. Duffy and by Mrs. G. Curran Cullen, a member of the Board of Health and Charities. On the Republican side, two former aldermen, C. Alden Cummings and Sherwood Van Tassel, are fighting for the party nomination for mayor.

Most candidates are borrowing a leaf from Governor Curley's experience and using "more work and wages" as their slogan.

Law Practice—Insurance Companies Under Fire

Massachusetts drive to end alleged illegal practice of law today took on added fuel as Wycliffe C. Marshall, Watertown attorney, suggested a way for restricting reputed unauthorized law practices of insurance companies.

In a lengthy letter to Attorney General Paul A. Dever, Mr. Marshall commended the vigorous and effective work done by the Attorney General in his drive against collection agencies and expressed emphatically the need for eliminating unauthorized law practices which he charged are being carried on by some insurance companies.

In his opinion certain insurance companies violate statutes by fostering unauthorized practice of laws in two ways. These are:

1. Settlement of cases with persons, not members of bar, who, as means of a livelihood represent persons having claims against insured car owners.

2. The corporate practice of law in defense of automobile owners against liability claims.

B. & M.—'Bike' Supply Proves Short of Demand

Scores of New England citizens today recounted to fellow office workers and friends how they got back their "bicycle legs" yesterday on the second, and very successful, "bike and hike" train run by the Boston & Maine Railroad to Pittsfield, N. H.

For the Boston & Maine's latest pleasure train scheme had to run up an "N. M. B." sign yesterday, which, like the theater's "S. R. O." meant, in railroad parlance, "No More Bikes." The road officials said today that 364 people went on the excursion. The road also brought along 125 bicycles in the baggage car. Thirty nine excursionists brought their own wheels. Rapidly the road was faced with the problem of putting 189 would-be bikers on 125 bikes and it "just couldn't be done," even with tandems. One hundred thirty six excursionists preferred simply to walk.

Scattered throughout the train were 72 members of the Railroad Enthusiasts Club, who rode to Center Barnstead, end of the line. This group is interested solely and amateurly in all phases of railroading and went primarily for the purpose of inspecting the Suncook Valley Railroad, independent feeder road, which supplies service to Suncook River Valley residents.

Railroad officials also announced today that the bike and hike trains will be resumed in the spring and that a dining car would be attached. For yesterday, they said, the horde of excursionists ate Epsom, Pittsfield and Barnstead "out of house and home."

Peace—Free Hand To President Advocated

The World Peace Foundation trustees, with headquarters at Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, aware of the danger of tying the President's hands by what it defined as the "inflexible" provisions of the neutrality law, today unanimously favored legislation giving to the President large discretion in effecting the neutrality of the United States in the presence of international war.

The Foundation's trustees declared that such discretion should extend to the use of embargoes and generally the use of trade restrictions, and to the articles of commerce to be included. They also recommended that the President should be left free to use this discretion in the protection of the interests of the United States. Any attempts, the Foundation believed, to define in advance and detail the action of the United States by inflexible laws are ineffective and dangerous.

B. U. Coeds—They Let The Boys Buy the Jewelry

If buying college jewelry as presents for the opposite sex is any criterion, it may be concluded that the Boston University coeds are a pretty "stingy" lot.

A research survey has shown that most of the girls' compacts, bracelets, and "what-nots" are bought by the male aggregation of the Boston University undergraduate body, while the coeds very seldom, if ever, purchase a piece of college jewelry as a present for their masculine friends.

The jewelry, which is embossed with the official university seal, is for sale exclusively in the Boston University bookstores and it is found that each year the boys buy countless presents, bearing the college emblem, for their mothers, sisters or "girl friends." On the other hand, very few of the coeds ever buy such things as penknives or other male accouterments for their fathers, brothers or "boy friends."

Other interesting statistics gleaned from the account books of the bookstores show that the 10,000 Boston University students spend $7000 annually for candy while attending classes in the various schools and colleges. The college of business administration, with the largest enrollment, tops the list with a total of $2000 spent each year.

In the strictly co-ed colleges, the Sargent College of Physical Education, and the college of practical arts and letters, it was discovered that each girl at Sargent averages nearly $4 in a college year, while a girl in the other woman's department spends only about 40 cents in the same period.

Referring again to statistics gleaned from the books of Norman Gay, manager of the Boston University bookstore, the students' tastes in periodicals favor the weekly fiction magazines. The interest of the young men is centered around magazines written and illustrated in a less technical vain. Very few buy the more literary type of magazine, but a great many enjoy the sophisticated monthly issues.

From the number of nonfiction books bought by the students, it would appear that they are building libraries of biographies, travel, semi-educational and reference books. The reprints of popular fiction are not very popular and the student tastes run to the more worthwhile and practical books.

Jews—More Than Half Of Relief Fund Subscribed

Jewish citizens of Greater Boston today could be sure that no member of their race would lack food, clothing, or other necessities during the approaching winter.

Last night 1200 Jews, including many promient members of the local colony, gathered at the Hotel Statler, enthusiastically pledged $279,757, or more than half of the $550,000 called for in the drive to carry on the work of the Associated Jewish Philanthropies, a group of 18 separate charitable Jewish organizations in Boston.

It was the largest amount ever pledged at the annual banquet, Sidney Rabinowitz, chairman of the drive, announced.

Angell—England's Stand on Italy Defended

Sir Norman Angell, Nobel Peace Prize winner, was back in New York today after speaking at Boston's Ford Hall Forum last night. He declared while here that England's opposition to Italy's war was not imperialism but a real effort for world peace. Sir Norman pointed out that English imperialists are opposed to the efforts of Anthony Eden and Sir Samuel Hoare but that the great mass of British people are directly behind these efforts.

Said the famous peace authority: "Soviet Russia has sided with England's stand. Associated with Great Britain for the first time is De Valera, President of the Irish Free State. Do you think for a moment that the Irish Free State would join in British imperialism?"

Sir Norman discussed Italy's reasons for invading Ethiopia—her alleged need for raw materials, her alleged need for greater territory, the density of population—and declared them all groundless. He said that only 85 farmers settled in Italian Eritrea in the course of two generations.

Narcotics—Raid Yields 18 Men and Quantity of Goods

Federal agents yesterday raided alleged "dope" establishments in Boston's Chinatown and arrested 18 men and reported seizing a large quantity of narcotics. The arrested men were taken to the Federal Building where they were questioned today by Assistant District Attorneys McCarthy, Canavan and Cartier.

Potatoes—eHaring On Price Rise Plan on Nov. 4

Boston heard today that the AAA would hold a hearing in this city on Nov. 4 on the proposed plan to raise the prices of this year's potato crop.

Growers from the New England states have been invited to attend along with growers from New York, New Jersey or Pennsylvania.

It is the intention of the Administration to raise the potato price this year, which will not be affected by the potato control act passed by the last Congress, by diverting for industrial uses surplus stocks and by setting up marketing agreements.

Schools—Candidates For Committee Number 30

With 30 candidates left in the field today, one day before the deadline for withdrawal, Boston looks forward to the biggest school committee election in its history. Candidacy applications originally numbered 60. Thirty-six persons finally filed, five withdrew and one disqualified. Three positions are to be filled.

Although the five school committeemen serve without salary, they are placed in extremely powerful positions and can even overrule the Mayor's veto.

Committeemen Tobin and Mackey, who are running for re-election, and John T. Flaherty are the favored candidates in the coming election.

Governor—Candidacy Of Duff Urged by Group

Another possible candidate for Republican Governor of Massachusetts loomed today as a group of 19 independent Republican legislators met to consider their choice. It was Mark M. Duff of New Bedford, former member of the Governor's Council.

Announced reason for the group's decision was a desire to select a candidate that represented the new element in the G. O. P. One more meeting will be held and then it is expected the announcement of Mr. Duff will e made.

Maine Drys Seek Vote on Option

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Maine, Oct. 21—Frederick W. Smith of this city, superintendent of the Christian Civic League, is sending a circular letter to people in the State calling attention to the local option features of the State liquor law passed at the last session of the legislature. Under this law, he points out, the ballot for the election next September and for subsequent State elections will contain the following questions:

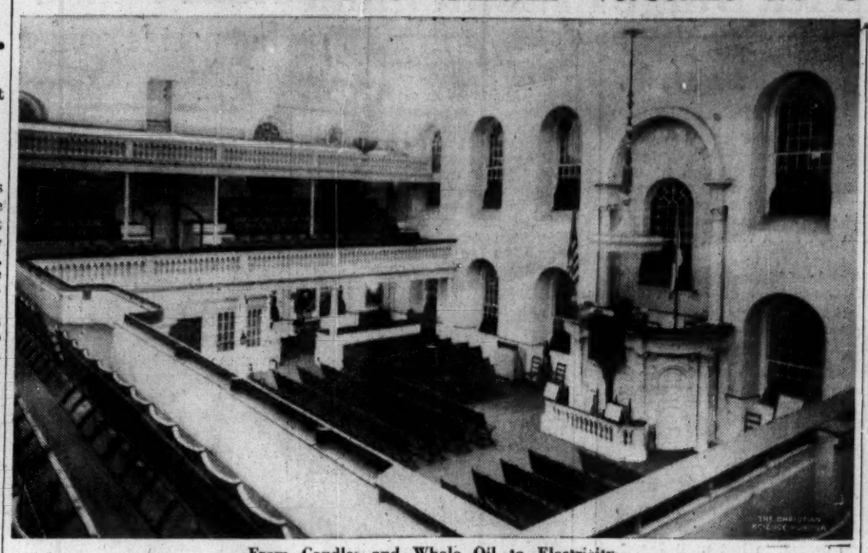
Shall the Liquor Commission operate a State liquor store in our town or city?

Shall hotels in our town or city be permitted to sell liquor by the glass and by the package to guests of the hotel?

Shall beer be sold in our town or city?

This is the first time that the voters will have the opportunity of saying whether or not they want liquor sold in their town, and it is evidently the purpose of the Civic League to make a campaign for the return of the State to prohibition, which would be possible if every municipality should vote negatively on the foregoing questions. Not only will a dry and wet campaign be waged next summer, but every two years subsequently, if the law stands as it is. It is conceivable that municipalities where liquor is now sold may vote dry, and some State stores may accordingly be closed.

One More Chair Vacant at Geneva



From Candles and Whale Oil to Electricity

Interior of Old South Meeting House, in Which a Modern Lighting System Has Just Been Installed

All the way from the candle to the most modern of interior systems recorded by old meeting house from which the Boston Tea Party "Indians" left for their secret mission on the night of Dec. 16, 1773.

Boston's historic Old South Meeting House, built two centuries ago and home of the noted Old South Forum, today boasted one of the most modern interior lighting systems in the United States. It has just been installed, it was announced today.

Details of the new system have unusual interest. In the unused balconies of the old structure, whence departed the Boston Tea Party "Indians" on that fateful night of Dec. 16, 1773, are installed two batteries of 13 floodlights, each 300 watts, which directly illuminate the slightly arched ceiling. Inside the balcony railing, behind which servants and Negroes also sat in the seventeenth century, was placed a reflector plane of asbestos board with a flat white surface. This catches the lower part of the beams of the 26 floodlights and reflects it back to add to the general illumination. Indirect lighting, in other words, of a complicated nature.

To increase the lighting of the portion of the Forum's ceiling over and behind this battery of lights, two additional 500-watt lamps in reflectors were placed in each balcony. Their beams are thrown crisscross into this reflector plane, thus covering the dark corners of the ceiling and behind the batteries of main floodlights. The whole forum ceiling is now said to be equally illuminated with a total electrical load of 9800 watts of current.

In the effort to keep the walls of the Forum evenly illuminated and free from streaks and shadows from the floodlights, 16 additional baffle plates of asbestos were also placed to eliminate irregularities.

The famous old structure on Washington Street may be said to contain the history of illumination as well as the pattern of American history. The cornerstone was laid in 1729. Since them the edifice has been lighted by candles, whale oil, kerosene, gas and three different electrical layouts.

The reformation of the building lighting was brought about through the assistance of Harold Field Kellogg, illumination expert, and H. B. Kane of the Boston Edison Company. The auditorium was also provided with architecturally correct illumination for the period of the building.

The old white glass fixtures were replaced with copies of old lanterns around the walls, a type made by Paul Revere and used on stage coaches and ships of the day. The central chandelier was rebuilt and now has 20 candles with low wattage flame tinted lamps. The oil lamps which still stand on the pulpit have been illuminated with two-candle-power bulbs to indicate their use.

Hearings Begin in Exposure Of New England Bond Frauds

Bond frauds in New England real estate deals, thought to involve nearly $1,000,000,000, are being publicly investigated by a congressional committee which opened hearings in the Federal Building today.

Peter C. Borre, New England counsel for the Select Committee to Investigate Real Estate Bondholders Reorganizations, started the inquiries today when he outlined the causes for such an investigation, now being conducted in all the larger cities of the country. He declared:

"Middle-class Americans who invest wealth to save and not to gamble, have seen $8,000,000,000 in these savings whisked away in real estate bondholders' reorganizations since 1930.

"But since June, 1934, when this investigation was authorized, these reorganizations have dwindled. The threat of impending investigation scared the fraud schemers. Now we propose to expose every shyster connected with the racket."

Worked Under Pretense

Under the pretense of "reorganization to save the bond investments for interest of bondholders," some lawyers, brokers, and bankers have hoodwinked investors, particularly in the apartment house and hotel business, seized control of bonds in face of "emergencies" and have then milked the property in their control according to Mr. Borre.

Such schemes have been so well "worked" throughout the nation during the depression years that the actual amount of money lost in swindles is considered by officials to be larger than the conservative figure, $8,000,000,000, given out publicly by the counsel.

It was the Senate Banking and Currency investigation in 1933 which brought to light the need of the Sabath Committee's current inquiry. At that time letters from thrifty persons all over the nation who had invested in real estate, reached congressmen at Washington.

Complaints Streamed In

For a year the stream of complaints continued until 500,000 were piled up on the congressional desks.

Representative Adolph J. Sabath (D) of Illinois, dean of the House, who has made it a point in his 30 years at Washington to avoid investigating committees, broke his precedent and took up the new issue. In June, 1934, his committee was named "to investigate the methods of organization, the activities and practices of real estate reorganization." These methods are better known through the medium of their disguise as "bondholders committees."

In the summer of 1934 the committee sounded out the fraud charges which the many letters had made and were "staggered" by the revelations.

Decided to Move Slowly

"The amount of bonds that we found had literally been robbed from the public, and nature of the many frauds caused us to proceed carefully and delay the nationwide investigation until 1935," said Murray W. Garsson, director of the Sabath Committee.

During the boom years some hotels, business blocks and apartment houses were built in all sections of the country without regard to future needs. Came the slump years and a slump in certain cases in the need of hotel and apartment services.

Likewise came new money-making schemes from individuals, hard pressed by the lean times. Rumblings of discontent by bondholders, that their real estate investments no longer yielded coupons gave the schemers ideas, not to help the investors, but simply to help themselves.

Helping the Bondholders

Bondholders' committees were at once formed, ostensibly by proxy but sometimes by simple self-appointment. These committees, in method, promptly sent word to the bondholders that to protect investment, it was best for the bondholders to place the bonds in control of protective groups until the real estate could be re-established on a solvent basis. The bondholders, widely separated, had no other choice and so unwisely placed safety of their bonds in the hands of those who would look out for their "interests."

"When the bondholders turned over their bonds," explained Mr. Borre, "they received in return, letters of receipt, a form of blank checks, or sometimes no receipt at all. The deal amounted to a turn over of the bonds, with no restrictions and often no traceable record."

Took Over the Property

Once they controlled the bonds, the protective committee virtually received title to the capital investment. In four cases out of five the protective committees at once started "milking" the real estate in control. Lawyers, bankers, and brokers, often the same brokers who sold the bond issue—but who were always careful never to invest in those same issues themselves, held the pail for the "milk." So it was that the already burdened real estate was stripped of every limb of income and left high and dry for new investors to purchase at ridiculous prices.

Autogiro Taxi Line Planned in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—An autogiro aerial taxi service to connect all of Manhattan's transatlantic docks, railway terminals with the transcontinental air and express services at Newark was announced today by the West Side Association of Commerce of New York. The aerial taxi station will be part of a gigantic program for development of the West Side.

Thus for the first time will be consummated a scheme for coordinating the many points of arrival in New York by an air service. The 'giro taxi will enable passengers landing in Manhattan to fly to Philadelphia, Boston, Scranton and other cities within "air taxi" radius of Manhattan without much more preparation than they must make to take a taxi from one part of the city to the other.

The 'giro landing field will be located upon an elevated platform about 50 feet above the ground and will be within walking distance of Pennsylvania station, the transatlantic docks and the General Post Office. It is planned to have pneumatic tubes connecting the erial station with the General Post Office so that air mail received from the West and South may be quickly relayed to its destination.

Picture Framer Is Home After Atlantic Flight

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—Thor Solberg, Brooklyn picture-frame dealer who recently flew to Norway over Iceland and Greenland, arrived home yesterday and was hailed by an official welcome committee. His wife, Ingrid, was waiting on the pier when the Norwegian-American flier came in on the Liner Bergensfjord.

"I hope my flight proved the feasibility of a transatlantic air route by way of Greenland," Solberg said. Solberg and his radio operator, Paul Oscanyan, arrived in Bergen, Norway, Aug. 16. They left from Floyd Bennett Field, July 18.

Peace With Canada Celebrated by D. A. R.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELLINGHAM, Wash. — More than 100 years of peace along the unfortified boundary between the United States and Canada was celebrated recently when the four northwestern chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution placed a bronze drinking fountain in the park adjacent to the Peace Arch at the border north of this city.

Speakers emphasizing the peace "dear to the heart of every true man and woman of our country" affirmed that it must be a peace assured by proper defense. One speaker said, "We must realize that adequate and well-trained forces of defense—I repeat, of defense—are our only reasonable hope for peace."

The Peace Arch that stands on a sightly location that overlooks the waters connecting the Gulf of Georgia, to the north, with Puget Sound, to the south, is gradually being made less bare and stark by the beautification of the surroundings. A park, gift of the school children of Washington, is being made increasingly beautiful by such gifts as the recently installed drinking fountain.

Schools Called Key To Reduction in Crime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Upon the shoulders of the teachers and principals in the schools rests responsibility for reducing crime in this country, according to Clyde A. Erwin, state superintendent of public instruction, who addressed principals and social science teachers of the South Piedmont district at a meeting in Charlotte.

Dr. Erwin cited crime records of Europe since 1890, which show a gradual decline in crime, while crime in the United States has been increasing. Proper instruction in citizenship, in the functions of government and in the obligations of the individual to society should be given in the school rooms, the superintendent said.

Providence Institute to Stress Trends in Contemporary Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 21—The significance of trends in contemporary art will be stressed at the Fourth Annual Institute of Art sponsored jointly by Brown University and the Rhode Island School of Design which begins October 31 and will continue through November 3.

At least one session of the institute, the officials announce, will be devoted to economics and the American future. Eleven independent art exhibitions will be held in Providence while the institute's sessions are being held.

The purpose of the institute, made possible through a grant of the Carnegie corporation, is to stimulate and co-ordinate activities concerned directly or indirectly with art in Rhode Island.

Dr. Mead to Preside

The first session will be held in the Faunce House auditorium at Brown University, with Dr. Albert D. Mead, vice-president of the university, presiding.

Dr. H. A. Overstreet, head of the department of philosophy and psychology at the College of the City of New York, will deliver the principal address.

An address on "The Machine and Good Taste" will be delivered at the second session by Morris de C. Crawford, research editor of the Fairchild publications and lecturer in the Wharton School of Finance. Mr. Crawford is the author of "Peruvian Textiles," "The Heritage of Cotton" and other books. Dr. Royal B. Farnum, educational director of the Rhode Island School of Design, will preside at this session.

Mural Art in America

The third session will be held in conjunction with an exhibition of American mural painting in the Faunce House Art Gallery at Brown University. George Biddle, author and illustrator and president of the American Society of Mural Painters, will speak on "Mural Art in America."

Dr. Howard Hanson, director of the Eastman School of Music, guest conductor of symphony orchestras in Europe and America and composer of the opera "Merry Mount," will speak at the final evening session to be conducted at Alumnae Hall in Pembroke College. Dr. Hanson will discuss "American Music Today." Prof. Arlen S. Coolidge, chairman of the Brown University music department, will preside.

On Sunday afternoon, Nov. 3, Nicholas Slonimsky, director and soloist, and members of the Boston Chamber Orchestra will give a recital of American chamber music in the museum of the School of Design.

New Bedford Celebrates Harbor Dredging Work

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 21 (AP)—On the water front where hundreds of whalemen set sail in "Moby Dick" days, New Bedford observed "Port Day" Saturday in celebration of federal dredging operations which will open the harbor to greater commerce.

Charles S. Ashley, the city's mayor for 30 years, joined Arthur W. Forbes, chairman of the Port Day Committee, in hailing the dredging, which will give New Bedford a 30-foot harbor, as opening "a new era of commercial activity" for the city. Coast Guard and private craft dressed ship for the occasion as 7000 saw 20 dorey crews compete for cash prizes. Two cousins, Berger and Anders Skarstein, won the event, rowing a nautical mile in 12 minutes and 48 seconds.

Playground Meets School With Sense Of New Co-operation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The high board fence which once separated school from play is breaking down, and the rigid division between the three R's and less formal but equally as important studies—though they may be called fads—is vanishing, according to recreation and education leaders who met here recently at the National Recreation Congress.

"Thirty-seven of our states now have laws requiring schools to provide facilities and instruction in physical education," Dr. John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, told more than 1000 members of the National Recreation Congress. He added that athletics, sports, and other games are now recognized as important means of training in mutual understanding and co-operation. They are a preparation for participation in recreation, he said.

The differnce between recreation and education? Miss Dorothy Enderis gave an illustration. Two groups in Milwaukee study Shakespeare. One is composed of young women who spend one evening a week reading informally the plays of Shakespeare. They thoroughly enjoy what they are doing which is in no way required.

The other group also spends an evening a week on Shakespeare, writing themes, doing research and making a hard job out of gathering facts so that they can get a university credit. The latter group, Miss Enderis classifies as out for education. The former, she says, is out solely for the enrichment of life and belongs in the field of recreation.

Fred A. Moore, executive director of the Adult Education Council in Chicago, urged that the recreation movement and the adult education movement come closer together.

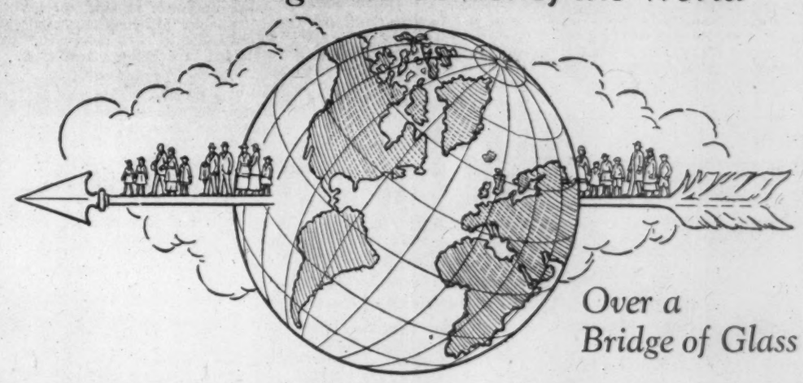
"Adult education needs more fun in it," he said.

Dr. Paul M. Pearson, assistant director of housing of the PWA, told the congress that the public housing authority would help in this effort to provide more recreation for men and women with idle hours. People must have places such as workshops, game rooms and a gymnasium where recreation activities can be carried on, he said.

Dr. Philip L. Seman, chairman of the Chicago Recreation Commission, urged that some kind of a textbook on play be used in public schools, and pointed out that satisfying play comes from one's own personal interests, and that often this can be developed in hobbies.

NOW---

Walk Through the Center of the World



Over a Bridge of Glass

HOW WOULD YOU like to see all the colored maps in your old geography books suddenly come out of their covers and take their places on a huge glass world, while you stand at the earth's center and watch them? Such a marvel has already taken place in the

MAPPARIUM

of

The Christian Science Publishing Society.

An article describing this room, the only one of its kind in the world, will appear in the **Weekly Magazine Section** of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR on November 27, entitled:

"Room for the World"

This room of illuminated maps, thirty feet in diameter, has the countries of the world depicted accurately on its curved surface. In it you may walk over a bridge of glass and readily examine all parts of the world in their exact relation.

Teachers and students, in particular, will want to read this interesting article about the MAPPARIUM, and when in Boston visit The Christian Science Publishing Society and take this "world tour."

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Rhode Island Textile Council To Carry on Labor Party Plan Despite A. F. of L. Opposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CENTREDALE, R. I., Oct. 21—The Rhode Island Textile Council, representing 35,000 members of the United Textile Workers of America unions in this State, will continue its plans for a labor party, regardless of the action of the national American Federation of Labor convention, it was officially announced today by Harold Alderson, president.

Meeting here yesterday, 65 delegates from as many locals instructed the vice-president, Henry Descereaux, a member of the state branch, A. F. of L board, to see that immediate action is taken to complete the program decided upon at the last convention in Providence.

"We have sufficient strength to successfully launch a labor party and to force the state branch to follow if it attempts to pigeon-hole or fails to issue the call for a labor party convention within six months," Henry St. Pierre, representative of the Woolsorters' Union, told the delegates.

Plan Definite Move

To begin arrangements for a statewide campaign to arouse interest in the proposed new party, the council decided that at the next meeting to be held in Barrington, R. I., home of Frederick S. Peck, former Republican leader of Rhode Island, it would form a special legislative committee. This committee will complete plans for co-operative action with the state branch or take initiative in the new political movement.

The council was asked by members of the state branch executive committee to defer action until the November meeting, stating that at the next local A. F. of L. session that the labor party would be made the special order of business.

The delegates, however, voted "to continue their activities for a labor party" so that "there would be no hitch."

It was charged that a similar attempt to foster a labor party a year ago was defeated because of the indifferent attitude of the state A. F. of L. executives.

Bound to go Ahead

"We have the barbers and other unions, just as strong, backing our plans this year, and we are going to have a labor party whether the state branch is with us or not," the spokesman for the Olneyville Trades Council declared.

In addition to reaffirming their position on the labor party, the textile delegates made preliminary arrangements for a series of mass meetings, radio talks and newspaper advertising as a means of obtaining support for the passage of Ellenbogen labor control bill, which, the delegates claimed, would be up for a hearing at the next session of Congress.

The decision to encourage public support was made after John H. Powers of Pawtucket, international executive board member, had charged that the manufacturers had declared their intention of staging a campaign to defeat the measure.

Reports of the delegates showed that there was a general improvement in the woolen and worsted industry, the bottom was out of the silk and rayon market, and the cotton workers were at a standstill in Rhode Island.

Beauty Sacrificed for Speed and Safety on Riverway

140 shade trees felled to make way for $400,000 overpass across Huntington avenue, thus eliminating traffic hazard on Worcester turnpike.

By a Staff Photographer

Trees Fall Before the March of Highway Progress

Against a Background of Beautiful Shade Trees Can Be Seen Stumps of Other Trees Felled at the Intersection of Jamaicaway, Riverway and Huntington Avenue to Make Way for the Overpass, Which Is Being Constructed at a Cost of $400,000 to Eliminate One of the City's Biggest Traffic Jams

Sacrificed to satisfy the modern demand for safer and speedier highways, nearly 140 beautiful shade trees have been cut down near the intersection of Jamaicaway, Riverway and Huntington Avenue, it was learned today. Where these trees recently hid the Brookline Village business section from Boston apartment house dwellers on the Jamaicaway and Riverway, a $400,000 overpass soon will be constructed to eliminate the last traffic-choking intersection on the Boston-Worcester turnpike.

Since construction of the superspeed highway between Boston and Worcester this intersection has been under fire as one of the worst hindrances to smooth-flowing traffic in Massachusetts. Traffic lines, stretching a half mile along the Jamaicaway are not uncommon on a Sunday afternoon. Traffic engineers believe that the tieups cause accidents, for drivers are sometimes said to become reckless in their attempts to make up time lost in one of these traffic jams.

Plan to Save Some Trees

Yet there have been numerous complaints against the destruction of so many trees. The State Department of Public Works, mindful of the criticism, plans to save many others by constructing dry wells around them in order that they may not be choked by the nearness of the overpass.

As R. W. Coburn, construction engineer, explained, the land where the trees once stood is needed for the overpass approaches which will carry the Riverway over Huntington Avenue. But for the Muddy River, which flows under Huntington Avenue, an underpass might have been built to carry the Riverway under Huntington Avenue. The river, however, presented too many expensive engineering problems for such an undertaking.

A Year of Work

The overpass work will be completed by September, 1936. It will be faced with stone which will harmonize with the stone work in the section. When completed, it will save much time for the thousands of motorists who use the Worcester turnpike, Jamaicaway and Riverway daily, and will make the Worcester turnpike a quicker route to Massachusetts' second largest city.

Welfare recipients in Brookline and Boston will benefit from the overpass work. The wood from the trees cut down has been turned over to the park departments of Brookline and Boston. It is understood that this wood will be distributed to welfare recipients.

Building to Meet College Growth In Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 21—A million-dollar PWA building program, now well on its way to completion, is working great changes on the campus of Rhode Island State College at Kingston and promises to put that institution in the first rank of New England's smaller colleges for modernity and facilities. Two minor projects have been completed, five more are under way and another will be started next year.

Largest of the projects in point of cost is a home economics building. Ground was broken last April, and the builders believe the structure will be ready for occupation next March. The departments of English, education, history, art and modern languages will be housed in this building, in addition to the home economics department. The total cost is expected to be $295,000.

The last of the major projects was started last week when excavation began for the new administration building behind Ranger Hall. The structure, expected to cost $235,000, will provide adequate space for administrative offices and will be an imposing addition to the campus panorama.

Work is progressing on a new central heating plant for the entire college, to cost $150,000, and on an elaborate dormitory for women which will cost $180,000 and ultimately will consist of nine units. The dormitory under construction includes a four-story central unit and two wings.

A new $90,000 dairy building near the football field is nearing completion and is expected to be ready for occupancy in January. This structure will house all classes and laboratories in animal husbandry. This building boom is made necessary, according to President Raymond G. Bressler, because of the rapid expansion in enrollments. Mr. Bressler notes that every available space on the campus has been pressed into use to enable instructors to conduct their classroom and laboratory courses, and he further says:

"We are not only using attics and basements of our campus buildings, but even the auditorium in Edwards Hall for classroom work. One of the physical education classes for women, lacking any better facility, is using my own office for its sessions."

Park Land Purchase

Virtually useless tracts of land totaling 12,498 acres in the western part of Rhode Island are to be purchased by the Federal Resettlement Administration at a cost of $180,000 and developed as a forest and recreational project. The decision of the Federal Government branch to make the purchase was revealed last week in Washington and was welcomed by the State administration, which has been advocating such a program of land development in the sparsley-settled western half of the State bordering on Connecticut.

The State director of agriculture, Burton K. Harris, and the chief of the State Division of Forests, Parks and Parkways, Col. Thomas J. H. Peirce, revealed the location of the tracts to be purchased, and he added that the State hopes to purchase additional thousands of adjacent acres to enlarge the park program initiated by the Federal Government.

An even more elaborate program of land development was urged by the State and was presented to the electorate in the special election of Aug. 6, in the form of a vote on a series of bond issues. But it was defeated; evidently because there was no assurance at that time of the Federal Government carrying out its share of the work.

Acquisition of tracts by the Federal Government was authorized in an act passed early this year by the Legislature. The act authorizes the director of agriculture, with the approval of the Governor, to repurchase the land later on, if it chose to do so, by paying over to the Federal Government whatever profits may come from development of the property.

The federal plan calls for taking over four tracts, 7554 acres in the Arcadia section of Exeter and Hopkinton, 2799 acres in the Ponagansett section of Gloucester and Burrillville, 1434 acres in the Carolina section of Richmond, and 711 acres in the Woody Hill section of Westerly.

* * *

Recreation Class

A brief course in recreational leadership has been arranged to be given to 50 or 60 selected ERA workers in Providence and other Rhode Island communities. It will be given by Robert W. Murray, recreational director of New York. Nearly 200 recreational leaders of Rhode Island churches and schools also will hear the lectures.

Mr. Murray will explain the philosophy of recreation and the methods of organization and will give specific instructions in activities for large and small groups. Much of the instruction deals with games, and with folk dances and drills.

Mt. Holyoke College To Observe Birthday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Oct. 21—Mount Holyoke College will celebrate its ninety-eighth anniversary Friday, Nov. 8, with Miss Josephine Roche, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, as the principal speaker in Mary Lyon Chapel. Founder's Day exercises will be followed by the dedication of a new $550,000 addition to Williston Memorial Library.

Speakers at the deducation will include Mary E. Woolley, college president, Dr. Frederick P. Keppel, president of Carnegie Corporation; Miss Bertha Blakely, college librarian, and Charles Collens, architect of the Boston firm of Allen, Collens and Willis, who designed the addition.

A gift of $375,000 from the General Education Board, supplemented by other special gifts, has enabled the college to erect the new and imposing wing. A $150,000 salary endowment for the library and a grant of $25,000 for books have been made by the Carnegie Corporation.

Student Government Advances at Brown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 21—The present-day trend toward student self-government is being carried a step farther this year at Brown, where student dormitory councils are being appointed to act as a medium between the students and the administrative management of the halls.

The purpose of the councils is to bring to the attention of the administration suggestions for the improvement of dormitory life. Each council will hold meetings during the year for their halls, when such subjects as intramural sports will be discussed.

A feature of dormitory accommodation at Brown is the large collection of reproductions of masterpieces in the possession of the Art Department, which it lends to students for the year to enable them to make their rooms more attractive.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Today's High Lights

8:00 WBZ, "Fibber McGee and Molly," comedy sketch; soloists; orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Hammerstein's Music Hall: Ted Hammerstein, director; Lucy Monroe; Cissie Loftus; Jack Norworth; Lazy Dan.
8:30 WEEI, Margaret Speaks, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra; Jan Pearce, tenor soloist.
9:00 WBZ, Minstrel Show: interlocutor; end men; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Radio Theater: "Merely Mary Ann," with Joan Bennett.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; soloists; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, Grace Moore, soprano; Josef Pasternack's Orchestra.
10:00 WBZ, "What Must We Pay for Peace?" Sir Norman Angell, British author.
10:30 WBZ, Ray Knight's Cuckoo Hour: comedy variety program; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 WNAC, Dramatizations of the News.
10:30 WEEI, National Forum: "Rural Electrification." Morris L. Cooke.
12:30 WNAC, "Hawaii Calls": from KOMB, Honolulu.

Program Timetable

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Junior Journal	Al Pearce and his gang: variety	"Flash Gordon"	Sporting Matinee
5:15	Safety Crusaders		Football School	Sporting Matinee
5:30	"The Singing Lady"	Tom Mix sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sporting Matinee
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	"Clara, Lu and Em"	"Dick Tracy" sk.	"Og, Son of Fire"
6:00	News; Supper Show	Evening Tattler	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	Magoogie Family	News; features	Sports comment	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	News; features	Edwin Otis, songs	Frances Maddux	Talk: "Vanished Voices" sketch
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Sport comment	Soloist; quartet	
7:00	Joe Rines's Orchestra	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service
7:15	Healy Stamp Club	"Uncle Ezra": sk.	Sketches; music	V. Verrill; orch.
7:30	"Lum and Abner"	After Dinner Revue	"Singin' Sam"	Radio School
7:45	"Paradise" sketch	Football talk	Boake Carter, news	Political talk
8:00	"Fibber McGee and Molly": comedy	Hammerstein's Music Hall: variety	Guy Lombardo and his orchestra	"Rhythm Girls"; Gabriel Heatter
8:15				
8:30	Paris Musicale: soloists; orchestra	Margaret Speaks: chorus; orchestra	"I-Night Stands";	Organ recital
8:45			"Pick and Pat"	Southland sketch
9:00	Greater Minstrels: soloists; orchestra	Gypsies Orchestra; Jan Pearce	Radio Theater: "Merely Mary Ann," with Joan Bennett	"On Review"; soloists; orchestra
9:15				
9:30	Network dramatic sketch; music	Grace Moore, sop.; Pasternack's Or.		Delman's Orch.
9:45				News Service
10:00	Sir Norman Angell: talk on peace	Lullaby quartet; orchestra	Lady: Associated Charities: talks	Wayne King and his orchestra
10:15				
10:30	Ray Knight's Cuckoo Hour: comedy sketch	"Rural Electrification." M. L. Cooke	Dramatized news	Phil Scott's Orch.
10:45			Spotlight revue	Columbia Award
11:00	Reports; news;	Ranny Forecasts; news	News Service	Tommy Dorsey and
11:15	Weeks's Orchestra	Sports; music	Hutton's Orch.	his orchestra
11:30	Raf Noble and his dance orchestra	Jessie Crawford, organist	Jack Fisher and his orchestra	Jerry Freeman and his orchestra
11:45				

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "The Gospel Singer."
10:30 WAAB, United States Navy Band concert.
11:00 WNAC, "Broadcast From Mayor's Office": talk.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; highlights of livestock show, Kansas City.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:15 WMEX, Hearing of Special Congressional Committee on Patents.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air; art discussion.
3:15 WNAC, Town Topics, with Lois Long; Sheila Barrett, guest soloist.
4:00 WNAC, Cleveland String Quartet.
5:30 WEEI, Civic Orchestra of Boston, Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor.

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, Oliver Wakefield, comedian; Leo Reisman and his orchestra.
8:00 WNAC, "Lavender and Old Lace"; soloists; popular orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, "Crime Clues": Spencer Dean, mystery drama.
8:15 WMEX, "Five Star Final": dramatizations of the news.
8:30 WNAC, Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; Don Voorhees's concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, Edgar A. Guest in Welcome Valley; soloists; players; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; soloists.
9:30 WBZ, Helen Hayes in play, "The New Penny," with all-star cast; Mark Warnow's Orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians; Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd; soloists; glee clubs.
9:30 WMEX, Brooklyn Academy of Music Citizens' Committee Concert.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Studio Party, with Sigmund Romberg, Deems Taylor; soloists; orchestra.
10:15 WAAB, Upton Close, "The World Parade."
10:30 WNAC, Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WBZ, WBZA Players, from Springfield.
10:30 WAAB, "Jazz Nocturne"; soloists; orchestra.

Boston Events

Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Paul Stark Seeley, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Winchester, in Winchester Town Hall, 8.

Theaters

"LIFE BEGINS AT 8:40" (Shubert). Returning musical with Milton Berle, Lita Grey Chaplin, Buster West and Ann Seymour. 8:30.

"THERE'S WISDOM IN WOMEN" (Colonial). New comedy by Joseph O. Kesselring, with Ruth Weston, Walter Pigeon, Glenn Anders, Betty Lawford, Frances Maddux. 8:30.

"KIND LADY" (Copley). Melodrama adapted from novel by Hugh Walpole. 8:30.

"THE OLD MAID" (Plymouth). The Theater Guild presents the 1935 Pulitzer prize play, with Judith Anderson and Helen Menken. 8:30.

"THE GREAT WALTZ" (Boston Opera House). Spectacular musical play from Radio City. Book by Moss Hart. Dances by Albertina Rasch. Music by Johann Strauss, Sr. and Jr. 8:15.

Movies

UPTOWN—"Two for Tonight." 1:10, 3:30, 5:50, 8:10, 10:30. Also "Super Speed." 2:25, 4:45, 7:05, 9:25.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Call of the Wild." 3:25, 6:25, 9:30. "Gay Deception," 2, 5, 8.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Wallace Beery and Jackie Cooper in "O'Shaughnessy's Boy." Both theaters: 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. "It's in the Air," with Una Merkel and Ted Healy. Orpheum: 9:55. Both theaters: 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

BOSTON—"Fighting Youth," with Charles Farrell, 10:50 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:35, 10:30. Also Les Marcus's Continental Revue.

METROPOLITAN — Carole Lombard and Fred MacMurray in "Hands Across the Table," adapted from Vina Delmar's novel. "Bracelets" El Brendel in person, assisted in big stage revue by radio and musical comedy headliners. 11:11 a. m., 1:38, 4:45, 7:45, 10:30.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"This Is the Life," with Jane Withers, Sally Blane, John McGuire, Francis Ford and others. Fenway: 12:45, 3:11, 5:27, 7:53, 10:19. Paramount: 10:45, 11:18 a. m., 3:45, 6:15, 8:45. "Personal Maid's Secret," featuring Margaret Lindsay, Warren Hull, Anita Louise and Ruth Donnelly. Fenway: 1:58, 4:24, 6:40, 9:06. Paramount: 9:27, 11:58 a. m., 2:29, 5, 7:30, 10.

FINE ARTS — "Peasants," latest Soviet film. 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20. Also "The Robber Kitten," a Silly Symphony.

TREMONT—"Lady Tubbs," with Douglas Montgomery and Alice Brady. "Roberta," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

MAJESTIC—"The Crusades," with Henry Wilcoxon, Loretta Young. 2:15, 8:15.

KEITH MEMORIAL — "Last Days of Pompeii." 10:33 a. m., 12:48, 3:03, 5:18, 7:33, 9:48. Also seventh issue of "March of Time" and colored cartoon.

UNIVERSITY — "China Seas." 3:15, 6:20, 9:30. "Bonnie Scotland." 1:45, 4:50, 8.

EXETER—"Lily of Killarney." 2:10, 5, 7:30, "China Seas." 3:15, 6:10, 9.

MODERN—Clark Gable and Loretta Young in "Call of the Wild." 8:45, 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25. "Special Agent." 10:20, a. m., 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Pitcairn's Island," "Kings of the Turf," sport reel, "Alimony Aches," comedy. Nature reel about seals. "Beach Masters." Betty Boop cartoon. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Other Events

ANNUAL FOOTBALL NIGHT—With ERA orchestra, Cambridge Y. M. C. A., 820 Massachusetts Avenue, 7:30.

FOOD BUYING—Talk by Miss Catherine M. Leahy with Boston Civic String Trio and moving picture. East Boston Branch Library, 276 Meridian Street, 7:45.

ERA POPULAR LECTURE — With ERA orchestra. Bates Hall, Boston Y. M. C. A., 316 Huntington Avenue, 8.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY—Boston Civic Opera Orchestra and Chorus. Lecture Hall, 8.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB — Round Table get-together hour, community singing; illustrated lecture on "The Cathedral Cities of England," by Philip R. Noble of Rockport. 3 Joy Street, 7.

HOTEL TOURAINE — Dinner, Wholesale Garment Association, 6.

LOWELL INSTITUTE—Lecture in series on Irish Poetry and Folk Lore, by Robin Flower of the British Museum and University of London; tonight's talk on "The Beginning of the Bardic Order," Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

TRAFFIC CLUB OF N. E.—Twenty-fifth anniversary dinner, talk by William P. Libby on "Early History of the Traffic Club of New England," entertainment by Walter Smith, Adrian O'Brien and Alice O'Leary, music by Weymouth American Legion Band, ballroom, Copley-Plaza, 6:30.

Tomorrow

PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB—Reception to president, Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, 3.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Talk by Mrs. John S. Codman on the care of house plants, clubhouse, 40 Beacon Street, 11.

COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL—Shrine luncheon, talk by the Rev. Crawford O. Smith, on "What the Nations of the World Are Doing," ballroom and foyer, 12:30.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — Guidance to Romanesque Art, by Miss Maginnis, 11.

MEAL PLANNING—Talk by Miss Helen Duff, Charlestown High School, 30 Monument Square, 3:30.

OUTDOOR SKETCHING —Class of Arts and Crafts, ERA project, along Fenway, meet opposite Sears, Roebuck, Boylston Street and Brookline Avenue, 3.

Textile Jobs Ease Rhode Island Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHENIX, R. I., Oct. 21—Right after the news of the starting up of the Centredale Worsted Company's plant in the Woonasquatucket Valley, comes information that two other plants are to be reopened and that at least 500 persons will be taken off the relief lists here and in Central Falls.

Reporters learned from a town official that the West Warwick Town Council has granted a tax exemption for 10 years to a Paterson, N. J., rayon manufacturer in order that he might install machinery in the now bare Lonsdale Company plant at Phenix. At the last financial town meeting, the council was given power for abatement of such taxes as might be needed to attract new industry.

Benjamin Statve of Paterson, N. J., spokesman for the new concern, told the council that it would take about six weeks to transfer machinery to this town, and that the company would employ 100 workers at the start. He estimated the weekly pay roll as between $1057 and $2000.

Mother Tells Children To Spurn Flag Salute

MIDDLEBURG, Penna., Oct. 21 (AP)—Four pupils of a rural one-room school were disclosed Oct. 16 to have refused to salute the American flag as part of their daily exercises. Teacher Clarence Buoy said the four, children of the proprietor of an automobile "graveyard," also decline to take part in the daily devotional service.

The mother of the youngsters, Mrs. Bessie Dock, said flatly she would not allow them to salute the flag "as long as the Government is run the way it is today. We believe in equality for all," she said. "The money should not be in the hands of the rich. Everybody should have as much as anyone else."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity—Cloudy and warmer tonight and Tuesday, probably with rain Tuesday, colder Tuesday night; moderate east to southeast and south winds.

Maine—Fair and slightly warmer in west portion tonight; Tuesday rain and warmer.

New Hampshire—Increasing cloudiness tonight, Tuesday rain, warmer tonight and Tuesday; colder Tuesday night.

Vermont—Increasing cloudiness followed by rain late tonight or Tuesday, warmer tonight; colder Tuesday night.

Massachusetts — Increasing cloudiness and warmer tonight, Tuesday rain and warmer in east portion; colder Tuesday night.

Rhode Island and Connecticut—Increasing cloudiness and warmer; Tuesday rain, colder Tuesday night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook—Gentle to variable winds, becoming fresh south on Tuesday over the north portion, and fresh southeast winds tonight shifting to south on Tuesday over the south portion; weather partly overcast tonight followed by rain on Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	50	68	Minneapolis	40	72
Bermuda	72	80	New Orleans	72	84
Chicago	58	60	New York	56	76
Denver	74	58	Norfolk	62	80
Helena, Mont.	30	44	Philadelphia	56	78
Jacksonville	68	82	St. Louis	60	74
Kansas City	48	72	San Francisco	54	66
Los Angeles	52	74	Washington	58	80
Miami	78	80			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 21.
B—Maximum Oct. 20.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 6:54 p. m., height, 8.5 feet.
Tuesday, 7:28 a. m., height, 8.3 feet.
Light all vehicles at 4:24 p. m.

Bay State to Abolish Four Railroad Crossings

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—The Works Progress Administration has announced that President Roosevelt has approved $1,270,000 allocation for the elimination of four grade crossings in Massachusetts.

A balance of $2,940,833 of the State's apportionment of $4,210,833 remains to be covered in later projects.

The projects approved were: Boston and Maine Railroad—route federal aid No. 5, two crossing on Newburyport Turnpike near Newbury, grade separation structure and railroad relocation, $460,000; route federal aid No. 12, Main street, Waltham, $280,000; New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad—route federal aid No. 46, Main street, Weymouth, $150,000; Water street, Quincy, $380,000.

Julius Kayser & Co. Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Julius Kayser & Co. and affiliates report for quarter ended Sept. 30 net profit of $216,941 after taxes, interest, depreciation, etc., equal after dividend requirements on employees preferred stock to 52 cents a share on the capital stock. This compares with $84,132, or 21 cents a share in the September quarter last year.

What's Going On in the Arts

George Jee

A ONE-MAN exhibition of oil paintings and water colors is on view at the Twentieth Century Club. The painter lives in Boston, although we have not seen any of his pictures hitherto. His name is George Jee.

The display encompasses large range; it shows preferences for different styles, and it discloses an indefatigability on the part of the painter. The oils differ substantially from the water colors, for Mr. Jee visualizes in terms of the medium of his choice.

Some pictures treat the scenic grandeur of California, but the majority of subjects are of Boston. Mr. Jee indicates what a wealth of material there is for the artist here in our own city. Churches and parks, rustic bridges in the Fenway, views of the Charles River are all portrayed, and in every instance with a good compositional scheme. Sometimes Mr. Jee is attracted by the pictorial effect of light and color and foliage, sometimes he works in a more restrained manner, stressing constructional lines, simplifying with a degree of abstraction. His colors are uneven, occasionally wanting in tasteful choice. However, at other times they show excellent taste and discerning application.

Viviparous Quadrupeds

Colored lithographs made by John James Audubon and his son, J. W. Audubon, are on exhibition in the gallery of the City Club, Ashburton Place entrance. The name of Audubon is better known for the large series, "Birds of America," in which he drew hundreds of separate species of birds. He was the first to illustrate bird life in natural poses and his fame spread far and wide for his contribution.

The animal portraits at the City Club were made with the same painstaking detail. The quadrupeds are seen in naturalistic pose in their customary environment. They prove interesting to the layman as well as to the zoologist. D. A.

Philadelphia Orchestra

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, Penna.

THE 1935-36 season of the Philadelphia Orchestra opened with Leopold Stokowski conducting a program made up of three recognized items of the orchestral repertoire and a new symphony by Harl McDonald, a young American composer, resident in Philadelphia and a member of the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania Music Department. Mr. Stokowski and the members of the orchestra were acclaimed by an audience which virtually filled the Academy of Music.

On the first part of the program were the Overture to Mozart's "Don Giovanni" and Beethoven's Second Symphony, in D major. Neither work had been performed by the orchestra for several seasons, and therefore they possessed a freshness of appeal. The overture was performed with the entire body of strings, thus obtaining effects of sonority probably not anticipated by Mozart when he composed it. The symphony had on the whole an excellent reading, and the performance was spirited and marked by beauty of tone and good balance.

Mr. McDonald's symphony entitled "Rhumba" for the reason that the composer has substituted for the usual scherzo a movement employing the rhumba rhythms. In four movements, the work possesses many interesting features. Bearing the subtitle, "Some Reflections on an Era of Turmoil," it has something of a programmatic character, although Mr. McDonald in notes printed in the program warned against a too literal interpretation by the auditors of the sociological and economic ideas which inspired the symphony. Mr. McDonald has treated these by the creation of musical moods rather than in pictorial expression.

The substitution of a rhumba for the scherzo was a happy thought, this movement expressing the desire for pleasure and escape from present turmoil. In the first and fourth movements, the composer has utilized sonata form, with modifications, however, while in the second, or slow, movement which makes little use of development there is some effective writing for the upper strings divisi. For the most part the tonalities are minor, and the emotional range covered by the music is broad.

While the harmonization is largely modern, too much stress has not been laid on this feature. Mr. McDonald has not hesitated to use open fourths and fifths, unresolved suspensions, and other devices beloved of the ultramodernist, where called for by the emotional content. On the whole, however, the expressional means used are intelligible and easily comprehended by the average concert-goer. Scored for a large orchestra, the composition calls for several other than the usual percussion instruments, these being used with particular effectiveness in the rhumba movement.

Mr. Stokowski gave an admirable reading of the work, which had a cordial reception from the audience. The symphony was followed by "The Entrance of the Gods Into Valhalla" from Wagner's "Das Rheingold."

"Merry Movies"

Mrs. William Stanley Parker presented the first of a series of "Merry Movies" Saturday at the Repertory Theater. She plans to offer these entertainments for children weekly. The program Saturday included a Martin Johnson African film, a Mickey Mouse cartoon, and a Popeye comic.

Recitalist

Blanche Haskell
Who Will Sing in Jordan Hall Tomorrow Evening

Forest Fire Spreads After 4-Day Battle

CONCORD, Mass., Oct. 21 (AP)—A four-day forest fire, which already has burned over 2500 acres of scrub timber and brushland, remained uncontrolled today as it spread into Lincoln and Bedford and defied the efforts of 700 firefighters. Several farm buildings were endangered and a heavy pall of smoke hung low over state highways.

The State Department of Conservation expressed hope for rain. The forecast for tomorrow was rain and warmer weather. The department sent men from Andover and Westboro to fight the flames and they were joined by departments in surrounding communities as well as CCC units.

Babson Says Churchgoers Seek Only Spirituality

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 21 (AP)—American churchgoers are not looking for entertainment but for spiritual development, Roger W. Babson, Boston statistician, said a nationwide survey among 160,000 laymen had shown.

Mr. Babson, addressing the New England regional meeting and annual meeting of the Home Societies Saturday, said that "to talk about the church being liquidated is just like talking about liquidating transportation." He said methods in each much change.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts — Admission free. Open week days, 9 to 5, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions: Early American portraits; architectural drawings by Milton S. Osborne; print processes; seventeenth century prints of flowers; photographs by Alfred Stieglitz. Free guidance at 11 o'clock.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4. Admission 25 cents, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free, music at 2.

Children's Art Center—Pastels by Dorothy Neares, colored sculptures of New Mexico Indians by Genevieve M. Thomas. Through October.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—Memorial exhibition of graphic arts by Max Lieberman.

Boston City Club—Etchings by Frank Brangwyn. Through Nov. 3.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9-5, closed Sundays and holidays. Memorial exhibition in honor of Dr. Denman W. Ross. Through Oct. 30.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain, Mass.—Open daily and on holidays, from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Exhibitions of oil paintings of Ethiopia depicting the country and the people. Colorful jewelry, carving, inlaid ebony and marble, paintings on mica, and so forth, from India. Through October.

Copley Society—Paintings by Walter H. Kilham. Through Nov. 1.

Goodman-Walker, Inc.—Chinese paintings of landscape, birds, figures and plants. Through Nov. 2.

Guild of Boston Artists—Portrait of Dr. William A. Porter by Leslie P. Thompson. Through Nov. 1.

Fine Arts Guild—Guild prize competition for Harvard undergraduates. Through Oct. 26.

Number Ten Gallery—Special group exhibition.

Society of Arts and Crafts — Exhibition by members through Oct. 31.

Twentieth Century—Exhibition of paintings by George A. Lee. Through October.

Boston Art Club—Paintings, prints and drawings by members of the Providence Art Club. Through Oct. 31.

Grace Horne Galleries—Paintings by Mary Hoover, photos by Devereaux Butcher. Portraits by Patricia Tate.

Doll & Richards—Prints and pastels by Elizabeth O'Neill Verner. Through Oct. 26.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Illustrations and water colors by Virginia Grilley. Through October.

Holman Print Shop — Modern Japanese prints by Hogarth; drawings of dogs by E. H. Harrigan.

Foster Brothers—Exhibitions of prints.

Goodspeed's Book Shop — New exhibition of miscellaneous American and English etchings.

Vose Galleries — French impressionist exhibit; bronze portrait reliefs by Paul Brodeur. Through Oct. 26.

Fine Arts Theater—Character sketches and fantastic masks by Janet T. Gill. Through Nov. 3.

[Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor Each Monday]

Convention Condemns War

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 21 (AP)—A resolution condemning "war under any circumstances" was adopted by the interstate union, New England conference, which concluded its fourth annual convention here last night in the Armenian Euphrates Evangelical Congregational Church. Before passing the resolution, more than 200 young Armenian people from all parts of New England attending as delegates held a discussion condemning "Italian aggression in Ethiopia."

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Dever silent on plans

Paul A. Dever, Massachusetts' racket-smashing attorney general, has remained mum regarding his 1936 political intentions. But to count him out of the running for any high office is to run the danger of making a mistake.

Since Mr. Dever walked into the Attorney General's office last January, he has attacked a securities racket through which hundreds of investors lost millions. Today he is on the trail of collection agencies which, he charges, have victimized thousands of debtors throughout Massachusetts through fraudulent practices.

This type of record is said to make the best sort of campaign ballyhoo. Although no one doubts his present sincerity, Mr. Dever is certain to capitalize on it during the next election, even if he contents himself with running for re-election as Attorney General. Yet the feeling is that young Dever is grooming himself for a more important candidacy, possibly the Governorship.

The picture of the Attorney General charging to the aid of destitute housewives is certain to be effective in a campaign.

The basis for a strong organization for Mr. Dever is seen in the thousands of debtors who are being saved from the manipulations of collection agencies, which are charged with using blackmail methods, faked court orders and employing persons to impersonate constables.

* * *

Statewide support

The effect of the collection agency campaign is state-wide, so the Attorney General will have the nucleus of an organization in practically every section of the State.

Added to this group will be numerous investors who were victims of fraudulent securities practices. Thousands of investors have seen Attorney General Dever, in co-operation with the Securities Exchange Commission, file charges against several brokers' organizations. They have seen his strenuous efforts to change Massachusetts' reputation as a "cesspool of security frauds" to that of a State practically free from all crooked stock operations.

And it does not appear that the Attorney General has conducted his campaigns merely for political effect. He has carried his operations too far and pursued the alleged "racketeers" too hotly. He has vowed to run every collection agency, good with the bad, out of Massachusetts. If he lets up on his drive, he will be knocked over by his own club, turned boomerang, for other politicians will be quick to seize upon any such move to prove that the Attorney General is seeking only political strength.

* * *

The Silent Dr. Lowell

Newspapermen who 'covered' Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell when he was president of Harvard University, are turning no handsprings over Alvin T. Fuller's proposal that Dr. Lowell run for the G. O. P. gubernatorial nomination.

To all newspapermen Dr. Lowell remains an unsolved problem. Protected by secretaries and stout doors, the former Harvard president was and still is the most difficult person to interview. State House reporters are "haunted" by visions of "No News" from the Governor's office.

Should Dr. Lowell run and win, the victory would be a shock to the State House correspondents who, since Governor Curley's inauguration, have found the Governor's office the best news source in the state. With Dr. Lowell in the Governor's chair, the reporters would be forced to use "Dick" Grant's "dictograph" or listen at keyholes to obtain any news from the Governor's office if the former Harvard president continued his present anti-reporter strategy.

* * *

Another G. O. P. Candidate

Last week's State Senate election victory in the Second Essex District evidentally has made the G. O. P. so confident of victory that every prospective candidate wants to capitalize on the publicity of that triumph.

Joseph

New Farm Maps To Give World's Climate and Soil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The farmer will soon have maps to tell him what crops can be raised best in any part of the world and just what kind of climate and soil to expect for every farm area on earth.

Work on the soil map of the world is progressing rapidly under the direction of the United States Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, which is carrying on the survey begun by the late Dr. Curtis F. Marbut. Dr. Marbut was en route to China to work on a section of the soil map there when he passed on, but he had already mapped the United States and Africa and made surveys for North and South America. Work on the maps of Europe and Asia are being completed abroad.

Climate Map to Wait

Though plans for the climatological map were approved by members of the recent International Commission of Agricultural Meteorologists at Danzig, it is understood that work will not begin until the soil map has been completed, probably sometime late in 1937. All data for the map will be correlated under the direction of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

Time was when farmers everywhere planted any old crop any old place, and then waited for rain, but today's tiller of the soil wants to know before hand just what things will grow best in the kind of soil and climate he has. Quite obviously maps showing climate and soil conditions throughout the world are initial steps in this direction. Ultimately the maps may be an indication of the total agricultural production of all crops throughout the world.

Not so long ago, geologically speaking, mankind dwelt solely in warm climates and lived on the "crops" nature tilled. Today, having provided himself with warm clothing, learned how to build and heat homes, he has turned to "doing something about the weather" inside, through the use of air conditioning.

Though the farmer can't "air condition" his farm to suit the needs of his crop, he intends to use his ingenuity to make himself less dependent upon the effects of weather than his grandfather was, hence the current tentative plans of agricultural meteorologists to effect a program for recording, interpreting and correlating weather facts from all over the world, needed to show the relation between climate and agricultural production.

Maj. Gen. A. W. Greely

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—Maj. Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U. S. Army, retired, who passed on here yesterday, carried the Stars and Stripes farther into the Arctic than any American of his time, laid the Alaska cable, supervised army relief at the San Francisco earthquake, pioneered in development of military aviation and served in the army since the Civil War.

Demoted from the rank of lieutenant during his absence in the Arctic fom 1881 to 1883—by "political pull," as he said—he later rose to command all telegraph and electrical sevices during the Spanish-American War.

Congress belatedly awarded him the Congressional Medal of Honor on March 27 of this year—more than half a century after he and six survivors of his arctic party of 25 were rescued. Only three Americans have received this honor for noncombatant service.

From 1881 to 1883, the Greely party pushed north from Greenland to explore Grinnel Island. Their ship, the Proteus, was crushed in the ice. While they trudged southward through temperatures often 60 degrees below zero, two army relief expenditions failed to reach them. Finally a naval party succeeded.

General Greely, a native of Newburyport, Mass., supervised erection of thousands of miles of telegraph lines in Cuba and Puerto Rico after the Spanish-American War. In the Philippines, he linked by telegraph and cable many of the widely scattered army posts. In Alaska, he built some 12,000 miles of telegraph lines and cables, also assisting in construction of Chinese telegraph systems.

Always keenly interested in modern devices he lacked during his Arctic exploration, General Greely was instrumental in obtaining the governmental appropriation for construction of Professor Langley's flying machine. Polar flights of recent years were warmly commended by him as completing tasks he and other early explorers had to leave unfinished.

Traditions Found in 'The Writings'

Adventures of Daniel Teach Faith and Reliance on God in Face of Perilous Trials—Ezra and Nehemiah Led in Restoration of Zion—Chronicles Start From the 'Beginning,' Adam

The Bible: Beacon Light of the World
Nineteenth of 54 Articles
By Albert F. Gilmore
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NO LONGER is the book of Daniel assigned a position among the great Prophets, but rather it is placed among the books dealing with anecdotes, traditions and legends of the Jewish people. Its purpose seems to have been to hold the Jews faithful to their worship of Jehovah in the assurance that He did and would care for them so long as they were obedient to the Law.

The early chapters are historical in character, setting forth the adventures of Daniel and his companions while held in captivity in Babylon. As an interpreter of the king's dream, Daniel won favor with Nebuchadnezzar to such an extent that the king acknowledged Daniel's God. As a reward, he was given an official position in the king's household.

The incident of the fiery furnace greatly strengthened the king's regard for the one God; and Darius was deeply impressed by Daniel's experience with the lions. The second portion of the book, chapters 7-12, depicts a series of visions dealing with the future of the countries of the Eastern world. It is apocalyptical in character, and is the most outstanding literature of this order to appear in the Old Testament Canon.

Many Lessons in Daniel

It seems highly probable that Daniel was a historic character, about whom were collected many legends and traditions. In face of the facts that Belshazzar was not the king, that no Darius the Mede received the kingdom, that there was no deportation in the third year of Jehoiakim's reign, that Xerxes preceded Artaxerxes, it seems that the author was writing, not history as such, but what amounts in our day to a historical novel, built about a person whose character it was desired to exalt and perpetuate

Outstanding among the many lessons which the book contains is the fact that complete reliance upon God —that is to say, reliance based upon understanding—will protect one amid the most terrifying of circumstances. Daniel in the den of lions never lost faith. No more did the Hebrew boys in the fiery furnace. While the date assigned to the production of this book is not earlier than 300 B. C., yet it is held by some scholars that it appeared at about 166 B. C. It is also agreed that the exiled Jews heard of a historical character, one Daniel, who was regarded as a heroic character. The first six chapters speak of Daniel in the third person. Chapters from 7 to 12 indicate that he is the speaker. This would imply that the book is autobiographical in character, a conclusion which was for a time accepted. This opinion, however, has now been discarded for reasons which scholars accept as conclusive:

Whether or not the story of Daniel's unshaken faith in God, of his rugged adherence to Him, of his powers of divination, be genuinely historical is not of the greatest importance. What is important is that the type of courage and faith attached to Daniel do exist, that they do belong to universal man; and that here are realities to be cherished as ideals worthy of emulation. Stories of God's protection under grave dangers, of His reward of the faithful, do but repeat and summarize a mass of human experiences which find a parallel in the greatest witness of all, Christ Jesus.

Ezra and Nehemiah

Scholars have become accustomed to associate Ezra and Nehemiah, because, formerly, the books appeared as Ezra I and II. This seems defensible on account of their having been contemporaries in the restoring of Zion; the former in the revival through priestly codes of a lagging loyalty to the worship of Jehovah; the latter for his capable leadership in rebuilding the walls and restoring the city in general. Archaeology has uncovered proofs of the lasting quality of the restoration carried on under the leadership of this practical builder. While in Babylon, Ezra had revised and extended the laws of Moses; and when, under the permission of the Persian king, the Jews were permitted to return home, he promulgated these laws and established the priestly party to revise, continue, and extend the early codes of the Jews.

Dr. Knopf, in the "Old Testament Speaks," says that Nehemiah, even though the book was edited by the chronicler, contains elements of genuine, biographical material. He compares the enterprising builder, as a great diarist, with Julius Caesar and Benvenuto Cellini; and he affirms that the book should be read from a "business man's point of view." Nehemiah is a competent man, an organizer, administrator, and general man of affairs; and this commentator reproduces a diary of events related to the building of the wall. The speed with which the work was accomplished may be accounted for by the builder's own statement, "For the people had a mind to work."

Chronicles

In the style of the late Hebrew, Chronicles I and II, as well as Ezra and Nehemiah, were written. The title in Hebrew signifies "events of the days." It appears from the continuous thread of history, running through the four that they might have been the work of the same writer. The story begins with the "beginning," that is, with Adam, and continues to Nehemiah's return to Jerusalem in 432.

From internal evidence, it appears that these books were compiled long after the time of Ezra and Nehemiah. The division of Chronicles is merely for convenience—as a two-volume history. It is apparent that the author was deeply religious, for things associated with worship are stressed while wars and general affairs are made less important. He draws largely from previous books, older sources, as the "Book of Jashar," "Histories of Nathan, the Prophet," and a dozen others. The author is strong for David, his history and lineage. The bringing of the Ark to Jerusalem is set forth, and it is emphasized that so sacred is it that none but a Levite could touch it, whatever the circumstances. David lays plans for the Temple, but Solomon is the builder.

Second Chronicles opens with the story of the builders of the Temple, and is followed by a eulogy of Solomon and an account of the visit of the Queen of Sheba. There follow chapters of history, always permeated by a religious spirit, more important to the writer than the events themselves. It was written at a time when David was exalted as having been possessed of surpassing power and wisdom.

'Model Mill City' In Georgia Closes; 750 Made Jobless

GAINESVILLE, Ga., Oct. 21 (AP)—Shutdown orders at the Chicopee Cotton Mill, a neat, landscaped manufacturing center marked recently by industrial strife, left 750 persons jobless today.

The decision of the Chicopee Manufacturing Corporation to close followed a two-week strike last August, which labor spokesmen attributed to the installation of a time check system and the flogging of two executives.

"Employment arrangements with all officials and operatives terminate today," said a notice posted at the mill. "The community store will remain open for 30 days, during which period limited credit will be extended to assist you while seeking employment."

N. L. Smith of New Brunswick, N. J., president of the corporation, said, "We just don't care to operate under the conditions existing here." He added that he could not tell when the mill would reopen.

The mill, a unit of Johnson and Johnson, has 50,000 spindles and 1431 looms.

The plant, known as a "Model Mill City" when it was built in 1927, had been working three shifts on a five-day, 40-hour week basis since the August shutdown under an agreement by which the time check system was to be given a six-month trial.

Sheriff I. L. Lawson of Hall County said the flogging of John Snead, time service expert, Aug. 14, and an attack on M. T. Grimes, general manager, Oct. 5, were outgrowths of the time check dispute.

Sheriff Lawson said eight employees of the mill are under indictment in connection with the beating of Mr. Snead.

Mexico Proposes To Build Up Fleet For Coast Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—An annual fund of 3,000,000 pesos ($837,000) to be used to provide Mexico with an adequate merchant marine for coastwise services in the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific, will result from a special tax on ad valorem imports now under consideration, the Ministry of Communication and Public Works advises.

The first allotment of this fund is expected to be available next year.

Besides building and reconditioning steamships, the fund will be used to put such ports as Progreso, Salina Cruz, Manzanillo and Mazatlan into first class shape, according to Vicente Cortes Herrera, subsecretary of the Ministry.

Means of providing the special tax on ad valorem imports are being studied by a joint committee, representing the Ministries of Communications, National Economy and Finance, and its findings are soon to be presented to President Cardenas for his approval.

The port work phase contemplates: construction of a large wharf at Progreso, an undertaking that the Federal Government deems an urgent necessity because of the increased export shipments of Yucatan henequen; complete dredging of Salina Cruz Harbor, in order to restore that port to its former prominence as one of the chief distributing points on the southeastern Mexican Pacific coast; dredging Vera Cruz Bay, so that it can accommodate ships in excess of 20,000 tons, and making general harbor improvements in Tampico, Mazatlan and Guaymas.

Boulder Dam Chain Lightning Is Harnessed for Los Angeles

PALO ALTO, Calif., Oct. 21 (AP)—A made-to-measure "harness" to handle an unprecedented load of Boulder Dam electric energy—500,000 horsepower—has been designed in a Stanford University laboratory here, by engineers who ventured into uncharted fields to test its mettle.

The engineers were called upon to design a power line that would carry this load safely and with a minimum of waste from the dam to Los Angeles, 275 miles.

A voltage of 285,000 was specified. No other power line known to the engineers had a voltage of more than 220,000. None was known to carry so much horsepower such a distance.

Electricity at 285,000 volts pressure is notoriously capricious. It will jump a 30-inch gap. Some of it will disappear into the atmosphere.

Confronted with these problems, Los Angeles engineers came here to the laboratory where Harris J. Ryan began experimenting with high voltage electricity more than 25 years ago.

They built an experimental line, which accommodated 285,000 volts but only a microscopic fraction of the horsepower they sought to tame.

They ran it through a big steel tank in which desert aridity and mountain dampness were duplicated.

"Electricity under the voltage specified is virtually chain lightning," said Dr. Joseph S. Carroll, head of the laboratory. "It is highly useful when tamed but otherwise erratic and destructive."

It was found that a line measuring 1.4 inches was the proper diameter.

To save metal, the conductor was made of interlocking flat strips of copper, like countless little hinges hooked together in tandem. The line proved flexible and able to carry the excessively high voltage with a minimum of loss.

Resistance effect of the 275 miles of line knocks 10,000 volts off the potential output emerging at the end of the line.

The electrical engineers used a string of 24 insulators in a series, making a total length of 10 feet.

The steel towers will be 109 feet high and 64 feet wide at the cross arms, with the conductors 80 feet from the ground. Towers will be spaced about 1000 feet apart.

Invited to Louisiana

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl.—At the fifth congress of the International Sugar Cane Technologists held in Brisbane the American delegates extended an invitation to the society to hold the next congress in Louisiana, U. S. A.

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Little Rise in Prices Unless Gold Goes Up, Investigators Assert

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 21 (AP)—George F. Warren and Frank A. Pearson, professors at Cornell University, in a survey today concluded no appreciable rise in prices in this country is to be expected, unless a world-wide rise of prices in gold occurs.

The professors' theory of the effect of gold upon the price level was in vogue in Washington during the Treasury's gold price fixing two years ago.

"The exchange value of gold for other commodities in 1920 was probably the lowest in history," their latest survey states. "During the past two years, its value has been higher than at any previous time for more than a century. Apparently its value in 1750 was as high as its present value.

"While there is no clear indication of a decided rise in prices in gold, the 24 months of approximate stability indicate that the chances for any further decline are very remote, and a little rise seems to have occurred.

"Prices in dollars . . . (during August) were slightly more than 69 per cent above the world level of prices in gold."

Women Press Drive Against Meat Prices

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 21 (AP)—Minneapolis housewives entered the second day of their campaign against "exorbitant" meat prices Oct. 19 determining to carry on picketing.

Mrs. I. G. Scott, vice-president of the Women's League Against the High Cost of Living, organizer of a four-day boycott of meat distributors and retail markets, claimed numerous additions to the ranks of "meatless days" campaigners. A group of women pickets carried banners and placards demanding "25 per cent cut in meat prices" for seven hours yesterday.

Nebraska Farm Group Endorses AAA Program

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 21 (AP)—Delegates to the annual convention of the Nebraska Farmers' Elevator Association, which has 50,000 stockholders, unanimously adopted Oct. 18 a resolution "heartily endorsing the National Administration's agricultural program and favoring its continuance."

The action was taken after delegates heard Arthur J. Weaver of Falls City, former Republican Governor of Nebraska, declare, "I'm for the AAA until they find something better."

Sidney Smith

CHICAGO, Oct. 21 (AP)—Millions as they read the "funnies" today regretted the passing of a man who had entertained them for years—Sidney Smith, originator of "The Gumps." He was killed yesterday in an automobile collision near Harvard, Ill.

Arthur Crawford, syndicate representative, said the cartoon would be continued by a staff, trained by the originator. Smith in 1922 signed the first $1,000,000 contract ever given a comic strip artist. It was for a term of 10 years. He had just signed a renewal of his contract for five years at a reported sum of $750,000.

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As indoor reading hours increase, it is important that your child have good light to read by. At school age he depends entirely upon you to protect him from poor light. High standing in school work can be considerably aided by providing just the right light for study and reading at home.

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AT ALL EDISON SHOPS

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AAA to License Poultry Trade, Rock Which Wrecked NRA; Control Called Price Cut Aid

Limit on Potato Crop Seen as Means of Lowering Costs

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—To offset the prevailing impression that controlled production is going to increase the price of potatoes to the housewife the Agricultural Adjustment Administration today made public the conclusions of a study indicating that a stabilized crop will mean lower, instead of higher, prices.

Comparing the cost of potatoes to the consumer during years of high, low and average production since 1920, the AAA found that the consumer fared considerably better in the seasons when the crop was neither particularly high nor exceptionally low than he did in years of extreme fluctuation. The market price of potatoes averaged $1.72 a bushel in the highest and lowest years and $1.64 in the years of medium-sized crops.

Higher transportation and marketing costs in the unstable years were held responsible for the higher price to the consumer.

"When the production of potatoes greatly exceeds the level of consumption, potatoes not only waste in the fields and in storage, but also waste after they move into the hands of the jobbers, wholesalers and retailers," J. B. Hutson, director of the AAA potato division, explained. "The waste in the hands of these marketing agencies makes necessary a wider margin of profit which is eventually paid by the consumers."

"The price of potatoes is very sensitive to production," Mr. Hutson said. "Overproduction quickly forces the price down. Underproduction, which follows overproduction, sends the price up to high levels. In times of these unusual fluctuations in supply and price, the consumer pays more than he would if production were stabilized at about normal levels and prices remained at the average between the low and high years.

"In effect this means that two crops of 350 million bushels each will return more to the growers and cost consumers less than will one crop of 400 million and another crop of 300 million bushels.

"The grower bears the brunt of low prices during the years of heavy production and, unfortunately, the years of high prices fail to recompense him. A high price in many instances means that the ordinary commercial grower has been forced by lack of funds to cut his production to the point where his income is reduced below the total necessary to compensate for the low price seasons.

"Another factor which the consumer should keep in mind is that stabilization of price and production would tend to result in the elimination of inferior potatoes which are now marketed. In consequence, buyers would be receiving better potatoes and more in food value at lower cost when purchasing the same quantity of potatoes as in the past."

Wallace Ready to Act Under Power Vested by New Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—The Administration today undertook a definite effort to accomplish under the AAA what the Supreme Court forbade it to do under NRA.

In an order by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, the live poultry dealers and handlers of New York and adjacent areas were put under license, beginning Nov. 25.

Certain cattle, sheep and hog markets are already under federal supervision under regulatory terms of the original packers and stockyards act. An amendment to this act adopted by the last Congress permitted extension of the regulatory system of the poultry industry. The order does not include the slaughterhouse operators among whom are the Schechter brothers, but it is expected that they will be brought in regardless of the fact that they constituted the rock on which NRA came to grief.

If the extension of the poultry processors is made, the new licensing system will subject the New York poultry industry to a degree of federal regulation differing very little from that in effect under NRA. Violations of a list of unfair trade practices will be punishable. The rates of commission men, truckers and loaders will be fixed under Mr. Wallace's authority. All the books of the industry will be subjected to federal scrutiny in an effort to determine whether there is any unfairness to either the original producer or ultimate consumer or both.

This dramatic move of one branch of the Administration into a field which proved so disastrous to another is explained largely by conditions which allegedly prevail in the New York poultry industry. Poultry raisers insist they have not been getting a fair price at a time when the customer is being overcharged. The spread between is said to be explainable by widespread racketeering and graft in the trade.

Another complaint is that some of the dealers have shown too few scruples about disguising and selling to the public foor actually unfit for human consumption. Charges of this latter nature figured prominently in the Schechter case, but were not considered by the Supreme Court whose decision was based exclusively on the jurisdiction of the Federal Government under the Constitution.

While the new licensing system strongly resembles the old NRA code in respect to its effect on the local industry, the legal difference is significant. The former consisted of affirmative rules and regulations drafted by individuals acting under delegated authority. Congress had never specifically authorized the Administration to regulate the poultry industry under the NRA.

The new poultry licensing system is, first of all, set up under a direct and specific act of Congress. Congress intended that this particular industry should be regulated. Of perhaps even greater legal importance, the new system does not attempt to say what must be done. Instead, it merely designates unfair practices and serves notice it will punish any commission of such forbidden practices. Such a procedure is similar to that followed by the Federal Trade Commission for years and upheld many times in the Supreme Court.

University Receives $35,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif. — At a recent Dr. Robert G. Sproul, president of the University of California, announced the receipt of gifts to the meeting of the board of regents, university, amounting to about $35,000. These gifts consist mostly of cash awards, with a few bequests of equipment.

Clipper in Honolulu After 1323-Mile Hop

By the Associated Press

Alameda, Calif., Oct. 21

PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS officials announced that the 19-ton flying Clipper arrived at Honolulu Saturday at 9:54 p. m. (eastern standard time), completing its 1323-mile flight from Midway Island. It made the hop in 9 hours and 22 minutes.

high-speed transport planes would move schedules up 20 per cent throughout the system's 32,000-mile network. New York and Chicago will be brought within 24 hours of Puerto Rico, Jamaica and Guatemala; and Rio de Janeiro within five and a half days.

Playing on Instruments Taught By Wisconsin 'School of the Air'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—Use of the radio to teach boys and girls, free of charge, how to play their favorite instruments has been inaugurated this year as a novel feature of Wisconsin's "school of the air."

Prof. E. B. Gordon, conductor of "Journeys in Music Land," has arranged the innovation with Ray Dvorak, leader of the University of Wisconsin band, and Orien Dalley, conductor of the university orchestra, as instructors. The lessons are given on Saturday mornings over WHA, the university radiocasting station.

Through the "school of the air," and its educational radio series, teachers in the public schools have been enabled this year to obtain a variety of inspirational programs to supplement classroom instruction. A new unit included this fall is "Gems of Literature," which includes 60 lessons covering the progress of literature through the ages.

Last year, 14,000 listeners, ranging in age from 15 to 85, were enrolled in courses given by the Wisconsin "college of the air," which has now entered its third season, serving high schools throughout the State. Even larger enrollments have been indicated this year. Two programs daily, each a half hour in length, give listeners opportunity to hear the opinions and ideas of well-known educators and public officials.

Prisoners Sent Home At Night to Cut Bills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Phenoix City, Ala.

CHIEF of Police O. O. Gay turns out his prisoners here every night on their promises to return next morning. It's business with Chief Gay, though, not sentiment. He's cut his feed bill 40 per cent since starting the system in April, for the prisoners must return in the morning with their own lunch, ready to do a day's work on city improvements.

He's had only two escapes out of 618 misdemeanor cases handled on his honor system, and one came back, probably ashamed of himself, and finished the sentence. Only home folks get the privilege.

Career of World's Greatest Landowner To Be Portrayed by Australian Author

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Ion L. Idriess, Australian author, who has achieved fame for his fine descriptive writing on the outback, is engaged upon a story of the career of Sir Sidney Kidman of Adelaide, who recently passed on.

It should be a fascinating biography as Sir Sidney was one of Australia's most picturesque personalities. He began his adventurous career more than 60 years ago with a capital of £5 and became the greatest landowner in the world. Sir Sidney's huge cattle stations spread over tens of thousand of square miles in Queensland, Northern Territory, New South Wales, South Australia and Western Australia.

Probably no one is better qualified to write an authoritative biography of this self-made Australian than Mr. Idriess who has prospected for gold and wandered over practically every mile that Sir Sidney owned.

Mr. Idriess recounted a score of remarkable facts and incidents relating to the flora and fauna of central Australia. For example, many tales can be told of the behavior of plant life because of the scarcity of rain. Almost overnight, desert becomes a flower garden.

The author also tells the romance of the spider which makes its own parachute. The spider spins a flimsy parachute of web, climbs to the tree tops and "takes off" in a favorable wind. In this way it travels for hundreds of miles. Mr. Idriess has seen millions of such spiders flying in mass and presenting a sight like slowly falling snowflakes.

Movies Are to Have Depth With Length and Breadth

(Continued from Page 1)

within a "movie" to make a photograph come to life.

In his opening address, Mr. Tasker paid tribute to a Frenchman, Eugene Maret, "father of the motion picture" who invented the photographic gun to record the motion of a bird's wing, little knowing that a great amusement industry was to follow his experiments.

Watson Davis, director of Science Service, predicted that microphotography—the placing of reduced-size images on film or paper, will play an increasingly important part in education, where only a few copies of a paper are needed.

"In making available the written and pictorial records of science," he explained, "microphotographic duplication promises to take the library to the research worker in isolated districts through the fact that microfilm copies of printed literature can be made and distributed at less than 1 cent a page."

Motion Picture Film Develops New Field For Saving Documents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—America faces a cultural revolution in connection with the development of motion cameras and film, according to Dr. Louis K. Koontz, associate professor of history on the Los Angeles campus of the University of California. He recently returned to his post here following a sabbatical leave spent in the East and abroad, during which he visited film demonstrations in Washington.

New cameras, projectors and film, all radical departures from the old, are about to make their appearance, he stated. It has been demonstrated that film will outlast paper as a preserver of records, he pointed out.

Several of the larger daily newspapers are now experimenting in a plan to keep their files of annual volumes on film instead of paper.

Most persons think only of film in the standard size of 36 millimeters (about one inch) in width, he declared. But as a matter of fact, a vast amount of recording is now being done on 16-millimeter film. He said experiments are in progress looking to extensive use of 70-millimeter film for large newspapers and maps.

He listed some of the developments as follows:

"Banks find additional protection for themselves and their depositors through the adaptation of film to banking. Many large department stores now maintain their thousands of customer accounts on film. Great film libraries are being built up in America.

"Interlibrary loans and exchanges of material will shortly, through the service of photographic film, be made on a basis of a degree never dreamed before, even by a Jules Verne. A citizen on the Pacific coast who desires to consult a rare volume of 200 pages in the New York Public Library may have the entire book promptly filmed for $6 and then shipped to him for a trifle.

"The United States may shortly inaugurate a service to disseminate information by means of a strip of film."

Airways System Plans Speeded Up Timetable

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—Juan T. Trippe, president of Pan American Airways system, announces the system will tighten its flying schedules to a 150-mile-an-hour average on Nov. 1, as it fights for the South and Central American sky market against challenging competitors.

Mr. Trippe said that 30 new

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C—MULTIPLY BY 6%—12 months' plan

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Strange Adventures of Bolo And Hari-Nen-Su

By Rose Fyleman

Bolo, the lamb, and Hari-Nen-Su, the Japanese dollie—who was really a nobleman but preferred it not to be known — set off together in search of adventure when our story opened. Just as they began to think no adventures were coming their way, they met a pig weeping bitterly. She explained that her beautiful child Louise had disappeared, and Hari and Bolo promised to help her. The only clue they had to go on was that Louise was very fond of treacle. But they soon saw a signboard reading, "To a Treacle Factory," and followed the road it indicated. They soon arrived at the factory, but the commissionaire refused to admit them because it was after three o'clock. They were just feeling discouraged when a young man came hurriedly down the staircase.

[Conclusion of First Adventure and Commencement of Another]

THE young man never even looked at the group on the doorstep but went straight up to the commissionaire.

"Where's the carpenter?" he said.

"Gone home," said the commissionaire.

"Did he take his tools?" said the young man.

"Yes, he did," said the commissionaire. "I saw him carrying his tool bag."

"Then we are lost," said the young man desperately.

"What's wrong?" said the commissionaire.

"The Governor's lost the key to the cashbox," said the young man.

"What's he want cash for at this time o' day?" said the commissionaire.

"He doesn't want cash," said the young man. "But he keeps his favorite pink jujubes in the cashbox."

"Why not send out for some?" said the commissionaire.

"Thursday. Shops shut," said the young man.

At that moment a voice, a gentle voice, was heard from the door.

"Would a tin opener be of any use?" it said.

It was Bolo speaking.

"It might," said the young man. "But where are we going to get a tin opener from?"

"My friend, Prince Hari, always carries one about with him," said Bolo. "If you will take him up I am sure he will be able to undo the box. It is a rather valuable tin opener and he prefers to use it himself."

So Hari was taken in charge by the young man, and the very small page boy showed Bolo and the pig into a waiting room.

Hari Goes to the Rescue

"Don't forget about Louise," called out the pig, in a loud, agonized whisper as Hari disappeared up the stairs.

In ten minutes he was down again. He was smiling happily. Evidently the tin opener had been a success.

"Louise?" said the poor pig in a shaking voice as they came into the room where she was waiting with Bolo.

"Mr. Taratootle says that he will be very pleased for you to see your daughter, Madam; she will be here in a moment," said the young man. "She has been taken on as a lift girl."

In a very few minutes Louise entered.

You have no idea how smart she looked in a charming sky-blue uniform with neat gaiters and a peaked cap.

Her mother was quite overcome at her appearance and was really almost reconciled to her daughter remaining in her new job.

"But what about Farmer Fodder?" she said. "You belong to him, you know. It's like stealing yourself."

"I think we can arrange that," said Hari. "Mr. Taratootle knows Farmer Fodder, and a weekly sum could be deducted from Miss Louise's wages until she had bought herself, so to speak. That is, if she is willing to remain."

And so it was settled that Louise should remain in the treacle factory and come home to see her mother once a week.

And with many bowings and goodbys Hari and Bolo set off once more on their travels, the pig accompanying them as far as the end of the turning to the factory when, after many grateful thanks, she went her way and they theirs.

By now it was five o'clock, but the road was hot and dusty, as the day had been a sunny one.

Bolo and Hari were feeling rather tired.

Presently they came to a place where the road ran beside a big wood.

The wood looked cool and lovely.

"How would it be to turn in there?" said Bolo.

"I think it would be very nice indeed," said Hari.

So they turned into the wood.

In Quest of Adventure

After walking along a quiet path for some time, they came upon a little open glade, and there they decided to rest awhile on the soft moss.

"No adventure here," said Hari, as he undid his sword and laid it down beside him.

"One never knows," said Bolo. "Meanwhile, what about a peppermint?"

So they each had a peppermint and sat silently enjoying them.

In a few minutes they heard a rustling in the undergrowth.

"What's that?" said Hari, feeling for his sword.

"A rabbit, probably," said Bolo.

The rustling went on. Suddenly a brown head with large, rolling eyes appeared from among the low bushes. Hari sprung up, sword in hand.

"A dragon," he said, in an excited whisper.

"It isn't a dragon," said Bolo. "It's a pony."

"A robber's steed," said Hari. "I expect he's hiding in the wood."

"I don't think it looks like a robber's steed," said Bolo. "It has such a gentle expression."

By this time the pony had come out into the open space.

It moved forward, sniffing as it came, and then stopped a few paces away from Hari and Bolo as if doubtful as to whether to advance or retreat.

Again there was a rustle in the bushes. Hari and Bolo watched intently.

"The robber himself," whispered Hari.

"No," said Bolo, "I think it's a lady; I can see her white hand. I believe she's frightened of us."

All Hari's princely chivalry was aroused. He stood up.

"Dear Madam," he said to the bushes, "do not be afraid. We will not harm you."

The lady came out of the bushes and put her hand on the pony's neck.

"Bad Brownie," she said. "You know that you are not to leave me." She gave a little, delicate sniff. "Oh, peppermints," she said. "Brownie can never resist them."

Hari came forward with a low bow.

"Allow me," he said, and offered the lady his packet of peppermints. She gave one to Brownie and took one herself. Then she came forward at Hari's invitation and sat down on the moss.

"I'm a princess," she explained, "and I've run away from home."

Hari and Bolo were much interested.

"My father wanted me to marry a very ugly, fat prince," she said. "But I didn't like ugly, fat princes. I want a handsome, thin one. So I ran away yesterday. I rode on Brownie and we slept in the wood last night. It's lovely sleeping in a wood. We brought a fur rug and some chocolate. But I hope I shall meet a handsome prince soon. I haven't very much chocolate and it might rain."

"Madam," said Hari, "we will find one for you. We are out seeking adventures. I am sure we shall find a prince."

"But he must be good and kind, and clever too," said the princess.

"My friend Bolo here is a good judge of character," said Hari. "I know he will find you a perfectly satisfactory prince. You can rely upon him."

(To be continued next Monday)

22. He ran faster than he had ever run before. Then suddenly he stopped. He sat down and washed and dusted his coat and tail. He tied his handkerchief in a new knot.

Tinker's Adventures

23. When Aunt Aggie came out to feed the chickens he walked up to her carelessly as though he had never been away at all.

Drawn by Maurice Day for The Christian Science Monitor

24. "Why I declare!" cried Aunt Aggie joyfully "What are you doing here?"
"Oh I just thought I'd come home" purred Tinker, "I brought you a thimble from the great city

[The End]

Doings of Three Comical Jackdaws

A True Story

"CACK-A-CACK-YE-AW." This was some of the jackdaw language which greeted my ears in a far-away spot in Cornwall, and looking up to where it came from I saw "Benjy." I learned his name afterward from his mistress, who told me his story as well as that of other little friends of hers, for she has a seaside home for birds in her cherry orchard.

Benjy was sitting on his tree perch in the garden of his own little house by the roadside when I met him, and "Cack-a-cack-ye-aw" is his greeting for passers-by. His house is painted with ship's tar, and has perches, a window, a door, and a garden. Next to him live three young jackdaws—Nigger, Rip and Bill—and I am going to tell you how they came to have a little house of their own so close to Benjy's.

If you look at the map you will see that Cornwall juts out into the sea just where the North Atlantic rolls its waves right over from America. Sometimes these waves are big and rough, and the gulls and jackdaws get tossed about in the storms on sea and land; so, when the village children find any birds tired, hurt, or battered, they bring them to the lady who has this home for them, and there they stay till wings are mended and legs are strong again.

Nigger, Rip, and Bill were such very young jackdaws when they were brought to this kind friend, that they could not even feed themselves, but they ate all the food that was thrust down their hungry throats. They were put into this little house of their own but soon grew so strong and well that it seemed the time had come for them to leave their home and live among the fields and rocks. One day the door was opened and out they flew, circling, and calling, and shrieking, and having such an exciting time, but returning every night to their own little home, tired, and sleepy, and calling for their dinners.

Now, the lady who built the house for Nigger, Rip, and Bill has a beautiful studio near their garden, and they are so fond of her that they often fly in at her window just to find out what she is doing. Nigger is the leader, and looks after Rip, who still has such baby ways that, although he is a very big bird, he refuses to feed himself, and chases poor Nigger all day, squawking until he feeds him!

At the present time Nigger's great ambition is to sing. When he and Rip and Bill are in the studio he fancies it is a concert hall and starts off. Bill and Rip object strongly, but their protests fail to stop the budding singer, and so they take themselves off in disgust.

One day Nigger's lady friend put on a gramophone record. What joy this was to Nigger! He thought it lovely, especially the trilly bits sung by Gracie Fields. He cocked his eye, stuck out his chest, opened his throat, and burst into song. Such a concert you never neard! But Nigger loved it, and thought he was getting on splendidly in his duet with Gracie Fields. "Cack-a-cack-ye-aw" he sang in shrill, harsh notes, so loud that you could hardly hear Gracie's voice saying that she wanted "to wander in the moonlight."

Sometimes it is said that jackdaws are selfish, but this is certainly not true of Nigger, who spends his time looking after his friend Rip. Every night he calls him home, and off they go to bed in their little house; and when August comes, and it is time for a holiday, they fly away together to enjoy themselves in the cornfields.

The next time we meet I will tell you about Jacko and Muffin, two other birds who live in the sea-side home.

M. B.

A Chipmunk Party

JOHN and Joan sat watching out of the car window. "We will soon be there," said John. "Yes, it is but a little way now," answered Mother.

It was fall. John and Joan Brooks and their mother were on their way to spend a day in the mountains. They were going to gather pine nuts above their mountain home. The car turned in at a high gate and stopped. John and Joan jumped out and ran to open it. As they walked to the house, two little chipmunks looked out at them from under the porch, then ran away. John and Joan laughed to see their little tails held up like flags.

"Good day to you, Mr. and Mrs. Chipmunk!" called Joan. They went into the house to get their baskets before starting up the mountain. Before they left the porch, John put a pail on the steps.

"We will bring our nuts and put them here," said John.

"We will see how long it takes to fill it," said Joan. "That will make a race of it."

They ran up the high path. The mountains were beautiful. The leaves had turned yellow. Some had dropped to the ground. They made a carpet of gold along the path.

It seemed as though all the creatures on the mountains were looking for pine nuts, too. Birds, squirrels, chipmunks—all were busy running back and forth to their nests making their winter's store.

It was not long before John and Joan were running down the hill to put their first lot of nuts in the pail on the porch step. They laughed as they dropped the nuts into the pail.

"First load," said Joan.

Once, twice, three times they came.

"Our pail must be getting full," said Joan.

But when next they ran down the hill with baskets of nuts for the pail they did not laugh. They looked at each other in astonishment.

John peeped again. Then he called out: "Where are all our pine nuts?"

"Who took our pine nuts?" said Joan.

"Let us hide and watch," said John. They went across the yard and hid behind a large gooseberry bush that grew beneath the trees. It was not long before they saw something surprising.

"Look!" said John softly, for running up and down the steps were Mr. and Mrs. Chipmunk and their children.

"Looks like a family party," said Joan.

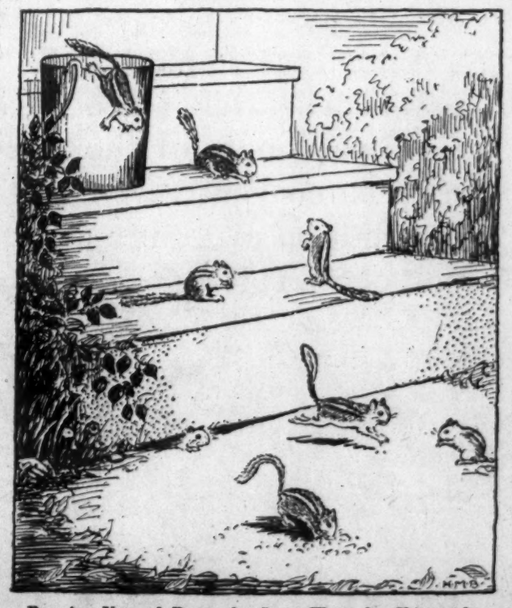
"Looks like a chipmunk town," added John.

"I guess they are the ones who will win this race we are playing," said Joan.

"But we will not scold them," said John. "They are only filling their cupboards for winter."

"No," said Joan, we will not scold them, but we will take our pail up the mountain where we can watch it."

"Good-by, Mr. and Mrs. Chipmunk!" called John and Joan as they started up the hill again; "good-by, the game is over!"



Running Up and Down the Steps Were the Chipmunks

[These little stories, which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not got beyond the third grade—are published on the first and third Mondays of each month.]

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Her Mother Was Quite Overcome at Her Appearance

A Goose's Call

A True Story

GERALD is a full-grown Canadian goose who lives on a lovely backwater of the River Thames in England.

At one time Gerald had a dear companion called Geraldine who swam with him down the backwaters, paddled with him in the rushes, and preened her wings when he preened his on the lawn of a river-side house, the owner of which had adopted them.

The days slipped by pleasantly for the two friends until the time came when Gerald was left alone. At first he felt very sorry for himself, but soon began to look round for another suitable companion, and although geese of his kind are rare, especially in England, and a solitary reach of the Thames would appear to be an unlikely place in which to pick up a Canadian bird, he seemed to be quite sure of finding one.

And this is what actually happened one summer afternoon.

Several members of the family that had adopted Gerald were sitting on the lawn in their cool, shady garden, enjoying the beauty of the river as it flowed quietly by. Gerald, perched on one leg, was preening himself, or alternately enjoying a siesta, when, from far up in the sky, came the distant honk-honk-honk of a flock of passing geese. Gerald took notice, uncoiled himself, let down his second leg, stretched his long neck, opened his mouth, and uttered several piercing honk-honks in reply, so loud that they echoed for a mile down the river.

His imperative summons was not in vain, for a beautiful young goose detached itself from the flock and pirouetted gracefully down to his side.

Since that time Gerald and his new friend have lived happily together. Most days they are to be seen in the vicinity of Cleeve mill, preening themselves on the lawns or floating gracefully down the backwaters.

Gerald did not seem in the least surprised to meet his friend in such a remarkable way, so perhaps from this we may conclude that geese, after all, are wiser than we give them credit for.

English Rose

Beryl Plumly's street
Is in an Oxford town
Where trotting ponies' feet
Clatter up and down.

Thatch upon her cottage roof
Sprouts in colored flowers.
Like a soft clock, aloof,
The cuckoo calls the hours.

In the morning, milk is foaming
For her porridge bowl,
But for supper, in the gloaming,
She eats tart and sole.

Though arms and legs go bare,
Under skies gray with mist,
She's a rose of England, fair,
Warm and ready to be kissed.

LAURA BENET.

HELLO!

I have come to play with you.
Don't you know me?
I am Susianna Winkle.
See my new shoes?

This is my busy day. I have so many songs to make up, and new games to play.
Oh! I have to go right now. Goodbye.
But if you'd like to know me better, you'll find me in

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A Wilderness of Delight

WHEN Omar of old, in a moment of ecstasy, painted an exalted picture of Paradise, he named certain accessories which were, in his thought, necessary to transform what is commonly regarded as a dark and forbidding situation into a wilderness of delight. He does not, however, define his wilderness except to indicate the presence of a tree with a bough. And as I have not visited Persia, the habitat of the old poet, I am incompetent to judge of the exact situation which he describes.

Wilderness may mean a variety of situations. It may be that hyena-infested, barren waste, utterly devoid of trees, between Mt. Scopus and the Dead Sea, where Jesus retired to meet the temptations of mortal sense. It may mean a stretch of forest, wild and forbidding to the uninitiate, where fearsome creatures are thought to dwell. It may be a waste of water, like that in which Coleridge so dramatically set his ancient mariner. I admit that, while I have had a brief experience in the first type and considerable experience with the last, yet by far I choose the second as a fitting place for refreshment and quiet communion with old Mother Nature.

That is why, this year, I have spent the waning days of August and a goodly portion of September in the great forest of northern Maine, which borders upon famous Moosehead Lake. Here I have daily tramped the trails, sailed the waters, and familiared with the wild folk, finding in my surroundings that which has entertained, instructed, and refreshed me not a little.

* * *

THE SURROUNDINGS HERE for a lover of the wilds are ideal. From my camp door I look across the lake, some five miles, to a heavily wooded shore, rising by easy stages into the Spencer range of mountains, forest-clad, except for the crests of bare granite. On the far horizon, rising above Spencer, the Katahdin range lifts just high enough to afford a beautiful silhouette against the sky. To the extreme right of the range, and just lifting above the sloping shoulder of Little Spencer, rises Katahdin itself, stark and gray in the morning light. To the left in line is O.J.I., so named from the forms of these letters worked out in granite against the rough side of the mountain. Still farther to the left are Double Top, Sourdnahunk, and finally Millinocket, as the outpost and last of the Appalachian chain. Just now, mid-September, we are watching the top of Katahdin daily for signs of the first snowfall; for on this mile-high mountain, in this far northern location, the cold of winter sets in while summer still lingers in the lower levels.

To the right and left of my cabin, the shore line, rugged, and with many reefs projecting their wave-washed sides far out from shore, bears a thick mantle of forest, mostly of second growth. Here came the lumbermen, a century ago, to take out the huge pine and spruce that then covered the greater portion of the Pine Tree State.

* * *

AT THE BACK of my cabin, the forest stretches away westward over many miles to the Canadian border and beyond. All is forest about the lake from my outlook, except for a small clearing across the lake, known as the Northeast Carry, where a road runs across the height of land, two miles to the Penobscot waters. For many years, this was the gateway for hunters, fishermen, lumbermen, and nature lovers seeking entrance to the north country, with its complexity of lakes, ponds and streams. But the building of motor roads, the advent of power boats, and the coming of the airplane, have furnished easier access to the hunting grounds to the north.

The mountains furnish a never-ending source of enjoyment. They are never twice the same. In color, they vary from the most delicate pastel shades, dainty pink and mauve and dove-gray, through the various tints of blue, sometimes so dark that under a threatening cloud it is a positive black. A lover of Maxfield Parrish would find here the counterpart of all his marvelous shades of blue.

Katahdin still challenges me. Although I have twice climbed to its rocky crest, and have slept on its timbered sides, if it were nearer than the two score miles that now separate us, I admit I should be tempted again to essay its steep sides. However, at this distance I am quite content to enjoy the scene of surpassing beauty, especially at evening, when in the multi-colors of sunset, it takes on an added glory. The full harvest moon rises straight above Katahdin's crest; and, as it mounts the sky, it leaves a silvery path across the water of the lake all a-twinkle in the gentle night-wind.

* * *

DIRECTLY OUT FROM my cabin, some two miles distant, lies a rocky islet, the remains of a much larger island, but now reduced to scarcely a half acre in area by the action of wind and wave for many years. It still bears a few wind-swept trees and a tangle of scrub bushes. Here in the breeding season consort gulls, loons, ducks, sandpipers, and other small wading birds for nesting sites. So small is the place that these birds of widely varied size and disposition must demonstrate some degree of social amity to dwell together in sufficient peace to carry through successfully their domestic affairs.

Although most of the feathered tribe that inhabit the north woods in summer have now disappeared, yet I find many familiars on my daily excursions along the trails and old logging roads. In late August, the white-crowned sparrows passed through on their journey from Labrador to the middle South. Chickadees in company with dainty kinglets, nuthatches, and brown creepers come about my cabin to enjoy the morning sunshine. Woodpeckers, in several varieties, are here and the vireos still linger. Two belated warblers, a Canadian and a Myrtle, flitted across my trail one morning. And least of all in size, but not in energy, is that tiny sprite, the winter wren. I never tire of watching him as he bobs up and down on his wire-like legs, with tail atilt over his back, darting in and out of the brush and old logs. Yet this tiny creature, in the springtime, has a song so varied and penetrating that it seems impossible that it originates in so dainty a throat. Why he is called winter wren is still a mystery to me, for he goes south as regularly as the warblers and swallows.

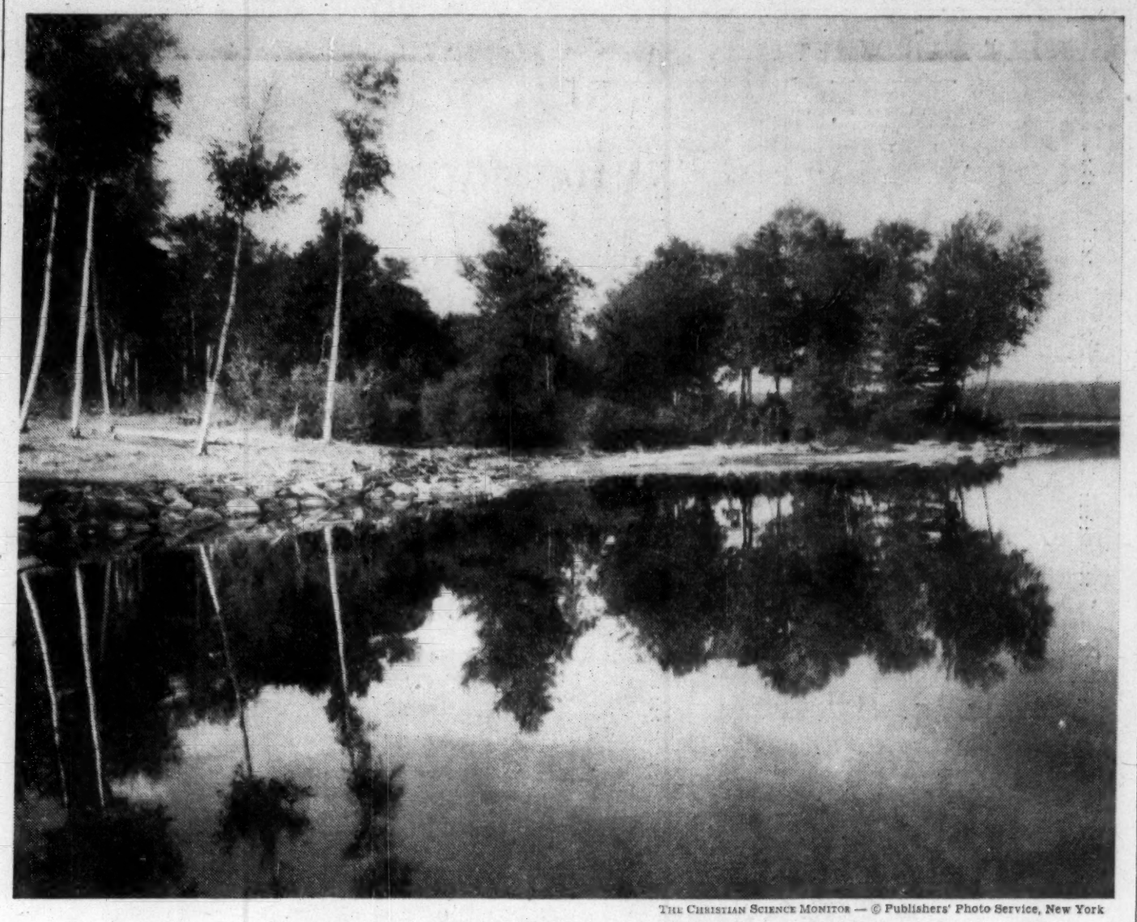
* * *

DURING THE LAST days of August and early September, hummingbirds were about, not in great numbers, to be sure, but they were more numerous than I have ever found them elsewhere. They are all of one variety, the ruby-throat, and they, too, have now taken up their southward flight for far-away Mexico. Kingfishers sound their rattle as they ply their trade along the shore. Blue herons and bitterns rise on heavy wing from the swamps about Williams stream, a half mile to the north. Most surprising of all has been the appearance of cormorants over the lake, in that direct flight which characterizes the movement of wild geese. I have never seen these black fish-eaters so far from the seashore, but I am convinced that they know their business better than do I.

One of the fascinations for me in this north country is the Indian place names, which fortunately have been preserved. Seboomook, Seboois, Debsconeag, Allagash, Millinocket, Pemadumcook, Sourdnahunk, Umbazooksus, Ambajejus, Katahdin, Abol, Kineo, all names applied in the long ago by the Penobscot tribe of Abenaki Indians, original dwellers in this forest land. These names are as native to this soil as are Wooloomooloo and Kalgoorlie to the plains of Australia. One name, "Ogontz," puzzled me, as it seemed foreign to the local traditions. Explanation, however, soon came. A wealthy Philadelphian, who built a pretentious camp on the shore near here, brought the name, to honor and perpetuate the memory of an Indian Chief of Pennsylvania—a friend to the white man.

The camp, whose gracious hospitality I have been privileged to enjoy, is a place splendidly adapted to refresh and rehabilitate oneself. Long shall I cherish fond memories of this experience in a true wilderness setting; and, while it may not possess all the features of Omar's Paradise, yet it has enough to make a charming vacation country.

ALBERT FIELD GILMORE



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ON MOOSEHEAD LAKE, MAINE, MANY POINTS PROJECT FAR OUT FROM SHORE

Desert Sunset

SANTA FE has its mountain sunsets, but desert sunsets have an equal glory, though here one relies for scenic effect on sky and cloud and atmosphere.

The surrounding horizon is so far away that there is room for many effects on the same canvas without crowding. A sunset in the west casting unbelievable reflections on the eastern clouds, a heavy rainstorm in one quarter and in another rainbows streaming down in front of the mountains until they assume unreality, seen through the spectrum colors. And in yet another space, blue skies and white clouds. Under all, the yellow of fall in blossoming sage and in tiny sunflowers. The cool rain breeze strikes your cheek refreshingly.

In all these combinations there is little green. Pale green sometimes in the sky, deep green of somber pines, black green of cedar and fir, but the lush greens of the East are not here except in very occasional spots, as when coming into Albuquerque, surprising, beautiful, restful, but a little out of the picture.

Reds, yellows, blues, and violets in all shades are ours with relieving grays and dazzling whites. Desert nights are not black. Even moonless ones have stars so close and so brilliant that they shine in a deep blue sky, and reds and grays of mesa and desert are not altogether lost. Only the trees are black.—From "Mesa Land," by ANNA WILMARTH ICKES. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Back O'Beyond

ONE sometimes wonders what it must be like to live in "a back o'beyond" in England. Not "a back o'beyond" well known to tourists, such as John O'Groats or Land's End; but only a little spot in the heart of the country, where the road goes no farther.

The hamlet of Barraway, in Cambridgeshire, is a perfect example of such a spot. Following a by-road off the main road from Ely, one traverses a winding route between flat fields, round corners, among meadowlands and blackthorn hedges, to find Barraway at the end. The hard road takes one through the hamlet, and then stops suddenly on a hump-backed bridge over a narrow watercourse. From this bridge one looks across a wide, far-reaching expanse of fertile fields, which in the time of Hereward the Wake were impassable fens and meres. Grassy droves are still the only means of access to these fields; and in winter they are almost morasses, so soft is the soil of the reclaimed fenland.

The whole hamlet of Barraway can be seen at a glance. About a dozen small houses and cottages are grouped round a small gray church. This building is said to be almost as old as Ely Cathedral, and was originally erected as a chapel-of-ease for the monks on their journeys from Spinney Abbey, near Wicken, to Ely. Inside, the battered font is a relic of the ancient history of the church.

After the Reformation, the building gradually fell into disrepair. The north doorway lost its door, so that straying cattle wandered in and out. Later, however, the church was restored. Today the little building is plain and unimposing. Its weathered walls are inset with windows of small clear leaded panes, and its roof is of ordinary slate. At one period, however, the church was thatched, possibly with some of the tall sedges and reeds from the fenlands round about.

The people of Barraway get their living from the soil. The men are out from morning till night, tilling, sowing, reaping. Many of the women, too, help with the land work, taking food with them to the fields and coming home in time for tea. Barraway during the day is almost deserted, though there is always a certain amount of traffic passing to and fro; farm carts rumble by, and vans from the neighboring villages call at the doors with their wares. This traffic seems double what it really is, because everything that passes through Barraway must turn and pass back again!

It is in the evening that one can best appreciate the interest of the place. Men and women come home from work, children are back from school; farm horses plod by to their stalls, their drivers sitting sideways on the broad backs; cows trample and jostle one another in their eagerness to get to their byres; chimneys show plumes of smoke. From open doors and windows comes the cheerful sound of voices and the clatter of crockery.

E. F.

After the Rain

I SAW
chrysanthemums
leaning over the fence,
shaking silver drops from ringlets
of gold.

IRENE STANLEY

The Fruitful Search

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"REJOICE with me; for I have found the piece which I had lost" (Luke 15:9). These are the words of the woman in the parable which Christ Jesus related to the Pharisees and the scribes. This woman, who had lost one of her ten pieces of silver, lighted a candle and swept her house and sought diligently until she found it. Then she called her friends and neighbors together and invited them to be grateful with her over the happy end to her search.

Today many people are finding those things which had been lost to them, and they are accomplishing this through the application of a better understanding of Jesus' words and works as elucidated by the teachings of Christian Science. Many are regaining lost health. Others are united to friends who had been temporarily lost to them through some misunderstanding. Still others have found homes and harmony restored when, like this woman, they have sought diligently.

The very practical procedure of this woman furnishes an example to those of us who need to seek earnestly for something which we seem to have lost. Her first act was to light a candle by means of which she could see to search intelligently. The clear teachings of Christian Science, presented by Mary Baker Eddy, preclude the need of searching in the darkness or confusion of doubt or fear, and indicate the sure way of intelligently searching in the light of Truth. These teachings are readily available to all, but each one must light his own candle by utilizing the truth which is freely given to all.

The parable further says that the woman sought diligently. She must, then, very carefully have swept each dark corner lighted by her candle. God has supplied each individual with the ability to think rightly, but sometimes—even frequently—the mental house needs to be swept and freed from wrong thoughts which may have accumulated; then innate good qualities will appear. Sometimes fear, resentment, hatred, pride, selfishness, temporarily conceal the true qualities of confidence, understanding, love, humility, and unselfishness. Whatever the nature of the loss, recovery of the true sense may be gained by faithfully purifying one's own thinking in the light of divine Truth.

Many regain health in just these ways. When they faithfully eliminate from their consciousness that which is unworthy and undesirable, they find themselves rejoicing in faith and trust in God which before lay dormant. They then progress toward a better understanding of our heavenly Father and His loving providence for all His children, and this understanding is expressed in health.

Suppose one needs to search for the healing of sadness. Through the study of Christian Science, one begins to clear out despair, doubt, and distrust. He begins to realize that divine Love never brought sorrow to any of God's creatures. He learns that divine Love brings only joy, and that an experience of sorrow can be healed and supplanted by one of joy. Perhaps selfishness needs to be eliminated. In proportion as this is done, the seeker finds his true selfhood. This brings him comfort and peace.

Christian Science teaches that it is not necessary or helpful to place the responsibility for correcting one's ills or discords upon others. The woman in the parable knew that the lost coin was in her own house. So it has been definitely proved that within each one's consciousness of Truth lies the ability to recover that which seems to be lost. One's own understanding of God and His willingness to heal, clears away that which should be eliminated and brings about the needed change.

The parable reads that when the woman found her lost money she called in the neighbors to rejoice with her. Such a one must already have been rejoicing to have thought of her neighbors who would enjoy sharing her happiness. Indeed, the picture we have of the careful industry and faithful activity of this woman in her search refutes any argument that she may have been one who would take time to mourn over her money, or sit down to brood over her loss. Both of these habits of thought carry with them a degree of inactivity which accomplishes little or nothing. How much better to maintain an active, joyous, purposeful search!

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 302), "It is impossible that man should lose aught that is real, when God is all and eternally his." This is the end of the search. To know God better, and to realize His allness and man's oneness with Him, ensures health and harmony. This will always be apparent when one has cleared his own thinking and sees that what he needs is really forever his.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

Sikeres Keresés

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

ÖRULJETEK én velem, mert megtaláltam a drakhmát, melyet elvesztettem" (Lukács 15:9). Ezt mondja az asszony abban a példázatban, melyet Jézus Krisztus mondott el a fárizeusoknak és az írástudóknak. Ez az asszony, aki tíz ezüstpénzéből egyet elvesztett, gyertyát gyujtott, kiseperte a házát és keresett-kutatott, amig a pénzt megtalálta. Ezután összehívta barátjait és rokonait és felszólította őket, hogy adjanak hálát vele keresésének sikeres befejezése miatt.

Napjainkban megint sokan találják meg mindazt amit elvesztettek, és ezt Jézus Krisztus szavainak és cselekedeteinek a Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) magyarázataiból nyert helyes megértése segélyével tudják elérni. Sokan elvesztett egészségüket találták meg. Mások oly barátjaikkal oékültek ki, kiket valamely félreértés következtében veszítettek el egy időre. Ismét mások otthonukat és életük békességét kapták vissza, mikor a bibliai asszony módja szerint szorgalmasan kerestek.

Ezen asszonynak praktikus eljárása például szolgálhat azoknak, akiknek szorgalmasan kellene keresni azt amit látszólag elvesztettek. Legelőször is gyertyát gyújtott, melynek fényénél intelligensen kereshetett. A Krisztusi Tudomány világosan érthető tanításai, melyeket Mary Baker Eddy adott meg az emberiségnek, szükségtelenné teszi, hogy bármikor is a kétség és félelem sötétségében vagy zavarosságában keljen keresnünk, és megmutatja az Igazság világánál való intelligens keresésnek biztos módját. E tanítások mindenkinek rendelkezésére állanak, de a saját maga gyertyáját kell mindenkinek meggyújtania, az által, hogy az igazságot, mely mindenkinek bőségesen meg van adva, használni kezdi.

A példázat azt is mondja, hogy az asszony szorgalmasan keresett; vagyis, hogy gyertyájával bevilágítva minden sötét zúgot gondosan kisöpört. Isten mindenkinek megadta a helyes gondolkozás képességét, de néha—sőt, gyakran is—ki kell a szellemi házat söpörni, s meg kell tisztítani azon helytelen gondolatoktól, melyek esetleg felhalmozódtak benne; s akkor a természetes, jó tulajdonságok fognak megjelenni. Néha félelem, harag, gyűlölet, büszkeség, önzés rejti el egy ideig a valódi tulajdonságokat, mint a bizalmat, megértést, szeretetet, alázatosságot és önzetlenséget. Bármiféle is a veszteség, a rá vonatkozó helyes gondolatot saját magunk gondolkozásának az isteni Igazság világánál való hűséges megtisztításával találhatjuk meg.

Sokan épen ezen az úton nyerték egészségüket vissza. Mikor öntudatukból hűségesen kivetettek mindent, ami sem méltó, sem kívánatos nem volt, akkor az Istenbe vetett hitben és bizalomban tudtak örvendezni, mely tulajdonságok azelőtt csak szunnyadtak bennük. Akkor mennyei Atyjuk felé, és minden gyermeke iránti szeretetteljes gondosságának helyesebb megértése felé fognak haladni; és ez az értelem mint egészség fejeződik ki.

Tegyük föl hogy valaki a szomorúságból akar kigyógyúlni. A Krisztusi Tudomány tanulmányozása által a tanuló a kétségbeesést, kétkedést és bizalmatlanságot kezdi magából kiüzni. Meg kezdi érteni hogy az isteni Szeretet soha sem hoz szomorúságot Isten gyermekeinek. Megtanülja hogy az isteni Szeretet csak örömöt hoz, s hogy a szomorúság érzését meg lehet gyógyítani, s azt az öröm érzésével lehet felcserélni. Esetleg az önzést kell kiküszöbölnie. Amely méretben teszi ezt meg, azon méretben fogja a kereső egyéniségének valódi természetét megtalálni. És ez vigasztalást és békét fog neki adni.

A Krisztusi Tudomány azt tanítja, hogy nem szükséges és nem kívánatos hibáink kijavításának felelősségét másokra bízni. A példázatban az asszony tudta, hogy az elveszett pénzdarab az ő házában volt. És így megállapíthatjuk azt a tényt, hogy mindegyikünknek az Igazsággal eltelt öntudatában rejlik az a tehetség, mely vissza tudja hozni azt, ami látszólag elveszett. Istennek és az Ő gyógyító hajlamának egyéni megértése távolítja el azt, amitől meg kell tisztúlnunk, és így az hozza végbe a kívánt változást.

A példázat szerint az asszony, mikor elvesztett pénzét megtalálta, behívta a szomszédokat, hogy örüljenek vele. Neki azonban már ez előtt örülnie kellett, hogy arra gondolhatott, hogy a szomszédok szívesen fogják boldogságát vele megosztani. Valóban ennek az asszonynak a gondossága, szorgalma és kitartó tevékenysége azt mutatja, hogy nem tartozott azok közé, akik pénzük miatti búsulással, vagy veszteségük fölötti szomorkodással pazarolják az időt. Az ilyen elmebeli magatartás a tétlenség oly fokát jelenti, mely keveset, vagy egyáltalán semmit sem tud elvégezni. Mennyivel jobb erélyes, örömteljes, céltudatos keresést folytatni!

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával) című művében Mrs. Eddy ezt írja (302-ik oldal): „Lehetetlen hogy az ember bármit, ami valódi, elveszíthessen, mert Isten minden, és örökké az övé." Ez a minden keresés végcélja; Isten fogalmának helyesebb megértése, valamint az Ő mindenségének és az emberrel való egyességének felismerése egészséget és harmóniát jelent számunkra. Ez mindég be fog bizonyúlni, mikor megtisztúlt gondolkozásunkkal látni fogjuk, hogy amire tényleg szükségünk van az örökké a miénk.

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar fordításban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. küld felvilágosítást.

Make Way For the King's Messenger!

IT MAY not need a particularly strong imagination to visualize what the work of the King's Messengers in the olden days must have been like, but it most certainly did need men of very strong physique and great courage to carry out the service before the coming of the railways and the steamships rendered the task of continual travelling considerably easier.

The Messenger always set off at a spanking trot from Whitehall in a chaise, and whatever happened abroad, in England they always allowed him his four horses. Dover was, as a rule, reached in seven hours, sometimes in as much as twenty minutes less, and then his difficulties commenced.

If he could cross to Calais on the ordinary packet he did so, if not he hired a boat. All sorts of boats were used by him, big and little, sea-worthy and leaking. He very often landed wet through; the price he had to pay for his crossing often varied considerably, for on occasions he might get over for three pounds ten shillings, and at other times he has been known to pay as much as thirty-five pounds! . . .

There were but two methods on land: by post-horse and by coach, or in winter by sledge.

Each Messenger possessed his own carriage. In normal times these vehicles were kept permanently at Dover, and were big, strong vehicles, built in England for the Messengers themselves to their own orders and specifications. The Messengers had to keep them in perfect order; they were as light as could be compatible with great strength, and cost anything between two hundred and three hundred pounds.

These coaches were so fashioned that the seats could be turned into beds; they had commodious receptacles for the despatches and personal baggage of the King's Messengers. . . . A complete set of tools had to be carried, and each Messenger, as a rule, was quite competent to effect repairs, mend harness or even shoe horses!

When he was abroad a Messenger was allowed two horses as a rule. Very often he was allowed a third horse on account of the bad state of the roads, and, in exceptional cases, when great expedition was necessary, a fourth horse would be ordered by and paid for by the Government.

Anything like a long spell of rest during a journey was impossible, the Messenger had to be so frequently on the alert to pay for his horses and postilions at each post. As a rule, he endeavoured to have a companion with him, some trusted Englishman who would share in the expense of the journey, and would do watch-dog for the Messenger while the latter tried to put in a little sleep during the daytime. . . .

In the Balkans, and east of Vienna generally, the King's and Queen's Messengers always rode. They were always expected to ride whenever their despatches were vitally urgent. In the more civilized parts of Europe and in England the Messenger rode alone; in the more unknown parts he might have a guide or a "Soorajee," while if there was a chance of danger being expected he would have a couple of guards, or "Tatars."—V. WHEELER-HOLOHAN, (King's Foreign Service Messenger) in "The History of the King's Messengers." (London: Grayson.)

As It Is in October

MAPLES are flaming peaks
but elms are summer-green;
a squirrel-dropped acorn speaks
with tinkling rustle, yet no more is seen
of sky, up-glancing, than a month before:
October is an idly swinging door.

KENNETH W. PORTER

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stocks Push Forward, Many Recording New Highs for Year

Commodity and Money Markets

Well Distributed Gains Made in A Buoyant Market

By Forrest Price

Regular old-fashioned bull market.

And a busy one at that.

Trading on the New York Stock Exchange has not been so heavy in more than a year.

Total sales were about 2,800,000 shares.

The motor stocks were most wanted in the first hour. A block of 10,000 shares of General Motors changed hands at a fractional advance, and later rose nearly 2 points to a new peak price for the year.

Packard sold in one block of 15,000 shares, and later a block of 13,000 shares of Reo was sold.

Then Chrysler got into action by advancing nearly 4 points to a new high.

A host of other industrials moved into new high ground with gains of 1 to more than 3 points.

Prominent in the rise were the Pere Marquette issues, Case, Certain-Teed preferred, Columbia Carbon, Twin City Rapid Transit preferred, Western Union, Woolworth, Yellow Truck preferred, American Woolen preferred, Owens Illinois Glass, Motor Products, Deere and the A and B stocks of Kelsey Hayes Wheel.

Prominent losers were Commercial Investment Trust, Commercial Credit, Greyhound and Union Pacific.

Improvement in corporate bonds followed the lead of stocks to higher territory. Murray Body 6½s made a strong bid for traders' attention by moving up 5 points. Certain-Teed 5½s gained more than a point. Fractional improvement was shown by quite a variety of secondary rails and an assortment of public utilities. Western Union moved up to a new high for the year. U. S. Governments were firm. Italian Government 7s backed down more than 2 points.

There were late rallies in the wheat market due to a sudden shrinkage in visible supply. Corn also was up. Cotton was rather active with prices moving narrowly.

Greater dependence than ever is being placed upon the automobile industry as a factor in general business. And justly so.

It is almost axiomatic that next to food and clothing people must have automobiles. And the demand is growing apace with population and the growth of general trade.

Cram's weekly survey of the automobile industry figures production for the week ended Oct. 19 at 44,416 cars and trucks. This compares with 31,643 the previous week and 29,069 in the corresponding week of 1934.

The magazine Steel says: "Automobile builders are finally facing the critical test in advancing introduction of new models and, while they are trying to get cars as rapidly as possible into dealers' hands, the question of how much support the steel industry may expect from this source over the remainder of the year will depend upon the public's reception of those cars out of season."

Late Rallies In Chicago Wheat Values

CHICAGO, Oct. 21 (AP)—A sudden falling off in the United States visible supply total did much late today to bring about rallies in wheat values.

Domestic stocks of wheat in sight decreased 793,000 bushels last week, contrasting sharply with 2,149,000 bushels increase the week preceding. Something of an offset, however, was the reported arrival of 165,000 bushels of wheat here from Buffalo, with two cargoes of Canadian wheat due here soon.

Wheat closed irregular, ¾ lower to ⅛ higher than Saturday's finish, December 1.01⅛-¼; Corn ⅜-¾ up, December 59½-⅝; Oats at ⅛ decline to ¼ advance, and provisions showing a rise of 2 cents to 12 cents.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Firm; strength in motors features active session.

Bonds: Steady; U. S. Governments higher.

Curb: Strong; alcohols and specialties in demand.

Foreign exchanges: Mixed; guilder rallies.

Cotton: Steady; liquidation; local and southern hedge selling.

Sugar: Irregular; December liquidation; commission house support.

Chicago

Wheat: Irregular; domestic supplies decreased.

Corn: Higher; weather delays movement.

Cattle: Best steers strong; lower grades weak.

Hogs: 10-25 lower; top $10.50.

Foreign

London—Traders started the new account on the Stock Exchange today with a burst of strength which was cheered by week-end international developments. Investors and speculators bought favorites and prices advanced. British Government stocks moved up one point while transatlantic issues were strong features. Light profit-taking reduced the gains in some cases but the market closed firm.

Paris—Prices advanced on the Bourse today due to the result of yesterday's election which traders found reassuring. Suez shares were strong and Rentes, industrial and international issues also advanced. The market closed firm.

Berlin—The Boerse opened with greater activity today with Farben being the leader, on rumors of increased chemical shipments to Italy. The closing was weaker.

Cotton Market Active

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—While trading in cotton was moderately active today, orders seemed to be quite evenly divided, and prices moved within a range of 8 to 10 points. December sold off from 10.85 to 10.78, and was ruling around 10.80 in the midafternoon market when active months were 3 to 7 points net lower.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Oct. 21	Last Oct. 19
50	32	1.20¶	Abraham & Str	48	48	48	
70	51	2¶	Acme Steel	72¼	70	72¼	70
9⅛	4½	..	Adams Express	8½	8¼	8⅝	8⅝
25½	28	2	Adams Millis	35	35	35	
16½	8	.60	Addressograph	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	16⅜
15½	4½	..	Advance Rumely	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15¼
8⅜	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod	7	6¾	7	6⅞
162	104⅜	3¶	Air Reduction	163	162	163	162
1⅞	¾	..	Airway Elec App	1	1	1	
20½	13¼	.60¶	Alaska-Juneau	14⅞	14½	14½	14¾
2⅛	¾	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8½	2⅜	..	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	5	5	5	
30½	21	1	Allegheny Steel	28	27⅛	28	28
173	125	6	Allied Chem	170	169	169	170½
127½	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	126½	126½	126½	126
7¾	3⅛	..	Allied Stores	7¾	7	7⅝	7¼
31⅝	13	..	Allis Chalmers	31¼	30⅛	31¼	30⅝
20¼	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	15¼	15¼	15¼	
74	49	5	Allied Stores pf	75¼	74	75¼	74
4½	2½	..	Amal Leather	3¼	3	3¼	3
33	20	2	Amal Leather pf	32	32	32	
71	48½	2	Amerada	70½	68¾	70¼	69
57¾	41½	3	Am Ag Ch Del	53	53	53	53
32½	13½	..	Am Bank Note	30⅞	30⅜	30¾	30½
65½	43	3	Am Bank Notes pf	65	65	65	
17¾	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	13¾	13½	13¾	13½
86⅛	72	6	Am Crys Sug 1 pf	81⅞	81½	81½	
38½	21	.80	Am Brake S&F	32⅛	32¼	33⅛	
128½	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf	127¼	127	127	127
146⅝	110	4¶	Am Can	147	144¼	146⅞	143⅝
25⅝	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	21½	20¾	20¾	21
57½	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	50¾	48	48	
22½	8	..	Am Chain	22½	22¼	22¼	22
5¼	2⅜	..	Am Colortype	5½	5¼	5½	5
33¼	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	32¼	31½	31⅞	30¾
3	¾	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	1⅛	1	1	1
9¼	2	..	Am ⅞ For Pow	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	6¼
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	37	37	37	32
17	3½	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	12	11⅞	11⅞	12
33½	28	..	Am Hlr & L vi pf	33⅛	31¾	33⅛	31½
15½	8¼	1	Am Hawaiian	13	13	13	13
3⅞	3	..	Am Hide & L N	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3¾
37¼	29½	12.40	Am Home pr	38	34¼	34¼	34⅞
4⅞	1⅞	..	Am Ice	2	2	2	1⅞
9⅞	4½	..	Am International	9⅜	8⅝	8¾	8⅝
20¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	16¾	16½	16¾	16½
58	32	..	Am Loco pf	53⅜	53¼	53½	54
10½	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	10
10⅛	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9¾
28¾	13½	..	Am Metal	26⅝	26	26	26⅜
121½	71	.25	Am Metal 6%	124	123¾	124	
29⅜	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fdry	29	28¾	28¾	28¾
9⅛	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	7½
41½	8⅜	..	Am P&L 5% pf	38⅛	36½	37	37⅜
49½	10⅛	..	Am P&L 6% pf	44¼	42½	42⅝	42¾
18⅜	10½	..	Am Radiator	17¾	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝
159	134½	7	Am Radiator pf	158	158	158	
27⅞	15⅜	.30b	Am Roll Moll	27¼	27	27	26⅞
14⅝	4½	..	Am Seating	14⅛	13¾	13⅜	
26¼	26	2	Am Shipbuilding	22½	22	22	
53⅜	31⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	53	52½	52½	52¼
144	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf	143	143	143	
117¼	103	6	Am Sm&R 6% pf	112⅝	112⅛	112½	114
143	125	6	Am Snuff pf 140	140	140	140	
102¾	72½	5	Azbobacco	101¾	103¾	103¾	101
105½	74¾	5	Am Tob B	104	103¾	104	103
20¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	17	16⅝	17	16¼
106	88	2	Am Steel F pf	100	100	100	
140⅝	129⅛	6	Am Tobacco pf	135½	135	135¼	
43	33⅛	2¶	Am Stores	36½	35⅞	36½	36
70½	50⅝	2	Am Sugar Ref	52	50⅞	51⅝	51
145⅜	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	141¼	141	141	141¾
6½	2⅛	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	5	4⅞	5	
26¼	9	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	23⅞	22	23¾	
27	18½	1¶	Am Sum Tob	24½	24¼	24⅝	24⅜
19¼	7⅛	1	Am Wat W & E	17⅛	16¾	16¾	17⅛
85¾	48	6	Am Wat lpf	86	86	86	
62⅜	35½	..	Am Woolen	67⅜	67	67½	67⅜
62⅜	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	63⅜	61½	62½	61
1¾	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	¾	¾	¾	
5⅞	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	4¾	4⅜	4⅝	4⅝
23⅞	8	..	Anaconda Cop	21	20¼	20⅝	21
28	16⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	26	26	26	26¼
17⅝	10⅞	.60	Anchor Cap	15½	14¾	15½	14½
10¼	3½	..	Andes Copper	9¼	9	9	
3½	1	..	A P W Paper	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
58	36	1¶	Archer Daniels	47⅞	47¼	47⅝	47
108	97	7	Armour Del pf	104¼	104¾	104¾	
6½	3¼	..	Armour Ill	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
70⅜	55½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	68¼	67	67¼	67¼
8⅛	4	..	Arnold Constable	7⅜	7½	7½	7½
9½	3¾	..	Artloom Corp	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	
38	16½	.50	Armstrong Cork	37⅞	37¾	38⅝	37⅝
17¾	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	17¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅞
57⅛	35¾	2b	Atchison T&SF	47½	47	47¼	47
91	66⅝	5	Atchison pf	85	84½	85	
37¼	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	23½	22¾	23	23
7½	3	..	Atl Gulf & W I	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
10½	6	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	8½	8½	8½	
28	20½	1	Atl Refining	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞	22
47½	32¾	2	Atlas Powder	42	42	42	42¼
8⅞	4	..	Atlas Tack	8¾	8½	8¾	
44½	15	..	Auburn Auto	54½	44¼	44¾	44½
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	8	8	8	7¾
4¼	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	3½
			—B—				
6⅜	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	2¾	2¼	2¼	2⅜
26¾	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	18½	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
18	7¼	..	Balt & Ohio	15	14⅜	14⅜	14¾
22	9¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	18	18	18	17¾
110	100¾	6½	Bamberger pf	108⅝	108¼	108¼	108¼
10	3¼	..	Barker Bros	9½	9¼	9¼	9⅞
51⅛	37½	1¶	Bayuk Cig	48¾	47½	48⅛	
10⅜	5⅞	.60¶	Barnsdall A	9¾	9⅛	9¾	9⅛
115	109¼	7	Bayuk Sig pf	110¼	110¼	110¼	
19	14	.50b	Beatrice Cream	16½	16⅜	16½	
95	72	3¶	Beech-Nut Pack	94¼	93¾	93¾	94
14⅜	11⅛	1	Belding Hem	14	13¾	14	14
24¼	11⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	24½	23¾	24½	23⅞
15⅝	15½	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	19	18⅛	19	18¾
54	34	2	Best & Co	54½	54½	54½	
41½	21⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	39⅝	38⅛	39	39¼
107½	55⅜	1¾	Beth Steel pf	105¾	105¾	105¾	105
27½	14⅞	..	Bigelow Sanford	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
14⅛	9⅝	..	Blaw Knox	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	13¾
23⅞	16⅜	.40	Bloomingdale	22½	21¾	22½	
112	103¼	7	Bloomingdale pf	111	111	111	
16⅜	6⅛	..	Boeing Airplane	16⅜	15¾	16¼	16
56⅞	39⅜	3	BohnAlum & Br	50½	49¼	50½	49
100	90	4¶	Bon Ami A	96⅝	96½	96½	
26⅝	21	1.60	Borden	26	25½	25⅝	25⅝
64¼	28¼	2	Borg Warner	64¾	64	64½	64¼
52⅛	24½	2¶	Briggs Mfg	54½	52	54⅜	52
18⅜	8½	.40	Bridgeport Brass	15¼	15	15	14⅞
100	90	6	Brooklyn M T pf	99½	99	99½	99
52½	23⅛	3	Briggs & Strat	53⅞	52½	53¾	52½
38	30⅜	2¶	Bristol Myers	39¼	38½	39	38
46¾	36⅛	3	Brooklyn Man T	43⅜	42⅛	42⅜	43½
31⅞	14	2	Brooklyn Q pf	24½	24½	24½	
71½	43	5	BrooklynUnGas	57⅛	56½	56½	57⅛
7½	3⅜	..	Brunswicke Balke	7⅜	7¼	7½	7¼
8⅛	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	6¼	6	6¼	6
15	8⅜	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	11¾	11⅜	11⅝	11⅝
1	¼	..	Budd Mfg rts	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
7⅜	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	7⅛	7	7	6⅞
66	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	64	63½	64	62
9½	2½	..	Budd Wheel	10	9¾	10	9½
23⅞	8¾	..	Bullard	22½	21¼	21½	22
11	3¾	..	Bulova Watch	10½	10⅜	10⅝	10¾
2¾	⅛	..	Burns Bros A (h)	1¼	1¼	1¼	
1¾	¼	..	Burns Bros B (h)	½	½	½	
21	13¼	.60	Burroughs Add	21½	21⅛	21½	21
2¾	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
1¾	⅜	..	Butterick (h)	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
20⅝	11⅜	..	Byers	17⅛	16½	17⅛	17¼
			—C—				
42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	35½	35¼	35¼	35
1⅛	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	⅝	⅝	⅝	
6⅝	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	5¼
27	7½	.42b	Campbell Wy&C	28	26	27⅞	25⅜
16⅝	8⅛	..	Canada Dry	11⅝	11¼	11¼	11½
13⅞	8⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	9½	9¼	9⅜	9½
41¼	30	2	Cannon Mills	39	39	39	38½
13½	4⅜	..	Capitol Admin	12	11⅜	11⅜	
93¾	45¾	..	Case Thresh	96	93	94½	93¾
118½	83½	4.	Case Thresh pf	117	117	117	117
65½	36½	1¶	Caterpillar Trac	57¼	55	57	54¾
35¾	19½	..	Celanese Corp	31¾	29¾	31¼	29¾
6¾	1¾	..	Celotex Co (h)	5¼	4⅞	5	4⅞
39¼	11¼	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	35½	34¼	35	35¼
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	34¾	34¾	34¾	
12⅜	6¼	..	Century Ribbon	8⅜	8	8	8
63¾	38⅝	4	Cerro de Pasco	58¼	57⅜	58	58
7	3⅝	..	Certain-Teed pf	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6¼
65¼	23	..	Certain-Teed wi	64⅜	61¼	64	61
47¾	36	.3	Chesapeake Corp	45	44½	45	44¼
47½	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	45	44½	45	44½
2¼	⅞	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	1	⅞	⅞	1
34½	15⅜	1¶	Chi Mail Order	31⅜	31	31	
3	¼	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
4¾	¾	..	Chi M & St P pf (h)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5⅜	1⅞	..	Chi & N'western (h)	2½	2⅛	2⅛	22
12	4⅝	..	Chi Pneu Tool	11½	11⅜	11⅜	11¼
47½	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	44¼	43⅞	44¼	
2⅝	⅛	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	1⅛	1	1	
4	1¼	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
30	25	2	Chickasha Cot O	25¾	25¾	25¾	
7½	3½	..	Childs Company	6	5¾	6	6
84	31	1¶	Chrysler	87¼	84½	87	83⅝
45	27⅝	1¶	Cleve Gr Br Co	44¼	43½	44¼	43⅜
24⅞	12	2	City Ice & Fuel	14¾	14½	14⅝	14⅝
100	69¾	6½	City Ice & F pf	78½	75¼	76¼	78½
5	3¼	..	City Stores	4¼	4	4¼	
23⅜	12¼	.80	Clark Equipment	22⅛	21½	21½	22⅛
256	161⅞	8	Coca Cola	257	256	257	
19¼	15⅛	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	17⅝
108⅝	101	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	106	106	106	
57⅞	53⅜	3	Coca Cola A	56½	56½	56½	
36⅞	9	..	Collins & Aikman	38⅞	37¾	38¾	36⅞
107	69¾	7	Collins & A pf	106¾	106¾	106⅝	106¾
5½	½	..	Colo F&e Ir (h)	2¾	2¾	2¾	2½
28⅛	5	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	14¼	13⅜	14¼	14½
17¾	7	..	Colo & So lpf	15	15	15	15
14	3⅜	.2b	Columbia Gas	13¼	12⅞	13¼	13⅛
81	31½	1¶	Columbia Pic vtc	66¾	66⅜	68⅜	
94	67	4	Columbian Carb vtc	92¼	90¾	91½	89
58	39½	2½	Comm Credit	54½	51	52	55½
72	56¼	2.80¶	Comm Inv Tr	65¾	63	63½	66¾
113½	113	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	113	113	113	
105	97⅞	4¼	Comm I Tr 6½%	103½	100½	101½	103½
23⅞	16½	.60¶	Comm Solvents	19¼	18¾	19	18⅞
2⅞	¾	..	Comwlth & So	2	1⅞	2	2
65¼	29½	3	Comwlth &S 6pf	58½	58½	58½	57
119½	112	5½	Com Cred pf	111	111	111	114
10	5⅞	..	Conde Nast Pub	9¼	9¼	9¼	
40	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	40½	39¾	40½	39½
49	23¾	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	34½	33	34½	32½
58½	41	4½	Conn Ry & Lt pf	50	50	50	
7½	3¼	..	Consol Film Ind	5⅝	5	5⅝	5
22⅞	14¼	1½¶	Consol Film 1 pf	19⅜	18	19⅛	18
10½	7	..	Consol Cigar	8¾	8¼	8¾	
34½	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	29½	18⅝	29	28½
101¾	72⅛	5	Consol Gas pf	99¾	99¼	99½	99½
4½	2½	..	Consol Laundries	4½	4¾	4¾	4½
10½	6½	.25b	Consol Oil	8½	8	8¾	8⅛
112	108½	8	Consol Oil pf	111⅞	111¾	111⅞	
1⅛	½	..	Consol Textile	¾	¾	¾	¾
82	71	6½	Cons Cig pf ww	73½	73	73½	73¾
16⅞	8¾	..	Container A	16	15¾	16⅛	16¾
6¾	2⅞	..	Container B	6¾	6½	6½	6¾
9¾	4½	..	Cont Baking A	9¾	8½	8¾	8¾
1⅜	¾	..	Cont Baking B	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
61¾	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	60	60	60	
91½	62¾	3	Cont Can	92	90	92	90
16⅞	7	.55b	Cont Dia Fibre	16½	16⅛	16½	16¼
42⅜	28⅞	1.20¶	Cont Insurance	42	42	42	42
12¾	⅜	..	Cont Motors	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
23	15½	62½b	Cont Oil	22¼	21¼	21⅝	21
30¾	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	57	56¾	57	56⅜
78⅜	60	3	Corn Products	64½	62	64¼	62¼
80	72	6½	Cons Cig ppf xw	73⅞	73¼	73⅞	
6⅞	4⅛	..	Coty	5	4⅞	5	5
39⅞	35⅞	2¶	Cream of Wheat	38	38	38	38
16⅜	11¾	.25b	Crosley Radio	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	15¾
36¼	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	35¼	34½	35¼	33⅞
5⅜	3⅛	..	Crown Zeller vtc	5	5	5	
28	14	..	Crucible Steel	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	26
10	5	..	Cuba Rx pf	8	8	8	
8½	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	6	5¾	5¾	5¾
80¾	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	53½	53	53	
			—D—				
50¾	23¾	..	Deere & Co	52½	50½	52½	50¾
28	19	.75b	Deere & Co pf	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	33½	33¼	33¼	33⅝
19¼	11	..	Del Lack & W	14½	14¼	14¼	14
4¾	1½	..	Denver R Gpf	2¾	2¾	2¾	
103½	65	4	Detroit Edison	103	103	103	103
50¾	35½	1¶	Devoe & Ray A	39½	38⅝	39¼	39
40¾	26½	1½¶	Diamond Match	37¾	37½	37⅞	
41½	34⅜	1½¶	Diamond M pf	38¾	38¾	38⅝	
43½	34½	2¶	Dome Mines	38½	38¼	38½	38
12⅜	6¾	..	Dominion Stores	8	7⅞	8	7¾
32	17½	.75b	Douglas A	35	32⅞	34⅜	32¼
24	13½	1½a	Dresser A	25½	24½	25½	
19	13¾	1	Duplan Silk	17½	17½	17½	
113⅛	103	8	Duplan Silk pf	112½	112½	112½	112½
136¼	86¾	3.60	du Pont de Nem	136½	136	136¼	135¾
131	126⅞	6	du Pont deb		129¼	128½	129
115	104	5	Duquesne Lt pf	112½	112½	112½	
			—E—				
8	3¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill	6¾	6¼	6¼	
161	110½	5¶	Eastman Kodak	161¾	159½	161¾	159
29½	16⅜	1¶	Eaton Mfg	30⅜	29¾	30¼	29½
7¾	3¼	..	Eitingon Schild	6¾	6½	6½	6¼
35⅞	19¾	.30b	Elec Auto-Lite	38¾	35⅝	38¼	35⅝
10⅝	3⅛	..	Elec Boat	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
8	3½	..	Elec & Mus Ind	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	6
7½	1⅛	..	Elec Pow & Lt	5	4⅝	5	4¾
28	3½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	23	22	22½	22¼
32	3	..	Elec Pow & L pf	25	24	24¾	24
49½	39	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	48¾	47½	48	47½
42	14	..	Engineers P S 5pf	37	37	37	37
45	14½	..	Engineers PS ww	39½	39½	49¾	
7¾	4½	..	Equiable Off Bldg	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
14	7⅛	..	Erie RR	10¼	10	10¼	9⅞
14½	10½	.80	Eureka Vacuum	13½	12¾	13½	12⅝
			—F—				
26¼	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	25½	24⅞	25½	24½
122	17½	3½g	Fairbanks M pf	123	122	123	122
72	40	..	Fed Min & Sm	65	65	65	
95	54	..	Fed M & S pf	87	87	87	
7½	3⅜	.10b	Fed Motor Tr	7¼	7	7¼	7
4½	2	..	Fed Screw W	3¼	3¼	3¼	
3½	⅞	..	Fed Water Serv	1¾	1¾	1¾	
42	28½	1.30¶	Fidelity Phe F In	42	41¾	41¾	42
18½	13½	.40	Firestone T&R pf	15	15	15	14¾
96	84½		Firestn T&R pf a	94	94	94	
58⅞	45	2½	First Nat Stores	48¾	48¼	48⅜	48¼
6⅜	2¼	..	Follansbee B (h)	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
65	20¼	.80	Food Mach	66⅜	65½	66¼	65
18⅛	9⅞	..	Foster-Wheeler	17½	17	17½	16¾
38	19⅜	1.10b	Fourth Nat Inv	35⅞	35	35	34¾
65	30¼	3½g	Franklin Sim pf	63	61	61	
28½	17¼	1	Freeport Texas	25¾	24½	24½	25¾
27½	15	..	Fuller pr pf	24	23¼	23⅛	
12	4¾	..	Fuller 2 pf	9	8⅞	9	
			—G—				
2⅝

Business and Industry

Italy Loses $140,000,000 Gold; Reserve Now Only 29 P. C.

Commerce and Finance

New Laws Aimed To Give Investor An 'Even Break'

(Third of four articles on problems arising in connection with federal regulation of the security business.)

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—The administration of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, which concerns security *trading*, requires far more work than that of the Securities Act of 1933, which concerns only security issuance. Administration of the latter is virtually confined to registering securities and determining the forms for registration, prospectuses, and so on. The former, however, presents a picture characteristic of general regulatory operations, ever ramifying and expanding into new "rules and regulations," which the law calls for at every turn.

The primary purpose of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 was to give the investor an "even break" in the buying and selling of securities, protecting him from false information, market manipulation, users of "inside information," and so forth. SEC officials are inclined to consider the purposes of the law as threefold: first, the elimination of "abuses" in the securities markets; second, the rendering currently available to the investor of sufficient information so that he can act intelligently; third, the regulation of the use of credit in margin operations.

For Investors' Protection

The extent of the ruling and regulating necessary to effect these purposes is very wide. The SEC first obtained the registration of the stock markets of the country, registration involving the furnishing of extensive information and the acceptance of Government rules for trading. It then obtained the registration of listed securities. This involved the furnishing of information so extensive and involved, that numerous postponements had to be granted and are still outstanding, although the law has now been in effect for 15 months. The making of rules for margin accounts was assigned to the Federal Reserve Board, and will not be discussed here.

The law is full of sections requiring the SEC to make "rules and regulations" for the protection of investors, and with this task the commission has been continuously occupied since organization. It has in fact found the task so involved and the self-education in the facts of the investment market so difficult, that the majority of these rules and regulations have yet to be written.

The commission has yet to decide on the proper maximum ratio between a broker's borrowings and his net capital. It has yet to make the required rules concerning the pegging, fixing, or stabilizing of security prices. It has yet to make rules regarding puts and calls, straddles, and other options. It must still make rules and regulations for short-selling, floor-trading, specialists' books and odd-lot dealers. And on or before Jan. 3, 1936, the commission must make recommendations to Congress regarding the advisability of segregating brokers from dealers, and of discontinuing unlisted trading on securities markets.

Exodus to New York

Some unexpected results have followed the law. For example, in the old days the requirements for listing on the New York Stock Exchange were far stricter than for listing on the Curb Exchange or on the smaller exchanges of the country. Listing on the "Big Board" was therefore an honor which many companies were unwilling or unable to afford. The smaller exchanges, however, provided a place for stocks on which less information was available or where smaller issues were outstanding.

Under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, however, listing requirements are the same for the New York Stock Exchange and the San Francisco Mining Exchange. The lesser exchanges have, as a result, been badly squeezed. There has been a steady exodus of stocks in one direction, the New York Stock Exchange, and in the other direction toward the unregulated over-the-counter markets. Bad feeling is said to have been stirred up, for example, between the long friendly "Big Board" and "Curb" in New York. Sponsors of issues formerly listed on minor exchanges figure that if they must conform to requirements as stringent as those for listing on the New York Stock Exchange, they might as well list on the biggest and best-known exchange. Moreover, in view of the greater control expected over market manipulation, the big exchange has lowered its listing requirements so that issues of only 300,000 shares can be listed where the former minimum was 500,000.

Minor exchanges have been helpless to stem the tide, but to counteract the tide of delisting toward the over-the-counter market they are pressing for more rapid extension of government regulation to the latter.

C. R. Gay, Exchange Head, Plans 'Good Will' Tour

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—A "good will" tour taking him as far as the Pacific coast to acquaint the buying public and brokerage groups with actual operations of the New York Stock Exchange is planned by Charles R. Gay, president of the exchange, late in November.

Mr. Gay is expected to deliver addresses in San Francisco and Los Angeles. Accompanying him will be a small group of governors of the exchange.

Mr. Gay's speaking engagement in Boston on Thursday and the forthcoming western trip are said to be part of a program of the exchange's public relations committee to educate the public and brokerage fraternity in stock-exchange operation and to apprise them of imminent federal regulations. Present plans call for visits to key cities throughout the country this winter by groups of governors.

Assails U. S. Spending

© Harris & Ewing

Lewis W. Douglas
Former United States Budget Director

Government Deficits Defeat Own Purpose, Is Douglas's Charge

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—Assailing the national deficit, former Budget Director Lewis W. Douglas writes in the current Atlantic that government spending to promote recovery leads only to "appearance of recovery" which disappears with the end of government financing and impoverishes "the entire people."

"Government deficits, incurred in the hope that they will promote recovery, defeat their own purpose," he says. "This is because such deficits, as they continue, cause a growing fear of currency destruction and radical social changes.

"This fear, which all history shows is fully justified, naturally discourages the use of savings in new capital investment and without such capital investment, the permanent re-employment of idle workers cannot be achieved.

"Instead of the permanent employment of idle workers in productive enterprise, we have temporary and unproductive employment of workers by the Government itself. This may give a temporary appearance of recovery. But it has no solid foundation.

"For it disappears when government spending stops. And sooner or later government spending must stop."

Mr. Douglas, who resigned his post after differences with President Roosevelt over financing in 1934, asserts that the national deficit is increasing to such a degree that "the Government has been spending more than twice as much as it has received."

Foreign Exchange Of Latin American Countries Improve

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—"Regular though slow improvement" is being made in the foreign exchange situations of the Latin-American countries, according to a survey by the American Manufacturers Export Association.

"The improvements are particularly striking when compared with conditions a year ago," the survey stated.

"Today, eight of the South American countries have official exchange controls. The results in receiving exchanges may be briefly summarized as: Argentina—prompt; Bolovia—very slow; Brazil—fairly prompt to prompt; Chile—fairly prompt to prompt, with luxury items subject to delay; Colombia—fair to prompt; Ecuador—current bills prompt; Paraguay—very slow; and Uruguay—prompt under import permit."

Of the Central American countries, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Honduras have exchange controls. The latter has no delays now and had none last year, but in Costa Rica whereas the exchange is reported as prompt now it was showing two months' delays generally last year.

"The situation in Nicaragua is still bad, for remittances from it are subject to delays of 18 months," it was stated.

Crown Cork & Seal Co. Issue Oversubscribed

An issue of $5,500,000 Crown Cork & Seal Company, Inc., 15-year 4 per cent sinking fund bonds, offered by Paine, Webber & Co., Hayden Stone & Co., and W. C. Langley & Co., has been oversubscribed.

The bonds are dated Nov. 1, 1935, and mature in 1950. The bonds are priced at 100 and interest.

The net proceeds to be derived from the sale of the new bonds will be applied in the first instance to the redemption of $4,313,500 principal amount of 20-year 6 per cent sinking fund gold bonds due Dec. 1, 1947, now outstanding pursuant to the mortgage and deed of trust dated Dec. 1, 1927, between the company and the Chase National Bank.

Bank of Netherlands Cuts Discount Rate to 4½ P. C.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 21 (AP)—The Bank of the Netherlands has reduced its discount rate from 5 per cent to 4½ per cent.

The reduction followed a one per cent drop five days ago, apparently due to easier money conditions through the replenishment of the Netherlands gold stocks in the last two weeks.

The bank rate was raised Sept. 16 to protect the gold reserve but, now that bet ter feeling is prevalent with the building up of the gold stocks, experts said they did not consider there was the necessity of maintaining the high rate.

Italy's Falling Gold Reserve Seen Factor in War's Duration

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—In view of the tacit efforts of the United States Government to discourage as much as possible American trade with Italy, considerable importance was attached here today to the special attention devoted to Italy's falling gold reserve in the last monthly bulletin of the Federal Reserve Board.

The report noted that the requirement for a 40 per cent gold reserve behind the Italian lira had been abandoned last July and that the reserve has now fallen to 29 per cent. The actual gold stocks, according to the report, have fallen off $140,000,000 during 1935 and are now at $379,000,000.

The report coincided with an announcement in New York that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey would continue exporting to Italy as it has with the past, and also with other indications that major American exporters are not yet prepared to cease business with Italy regardless of President Roosevelt's warning that all trade with either belligerent is at the risk of the trader.

Italy Short of Gold

The Administration is believed to be counting on Italy's shortage of gold reserves and foreign exchange to accomplish in the way of reducing trade with Italy what it cannot force by law. Confidential reports indicate that Italian trade with this country is already largely on a cash basis.

The Federal Reserve report, if it has any significance as to the Government's policy toward the Ethiopian war, might be interpreted as a warning to any American exporter still doing business on a credit basis that Italy's financial position is growing daily weaker.

Although no official declaration to such effect has been made, both the State Department and the President are anxious to have American trade with Italy reduced to the minimum, both (1) because the less trade the less the danger of involvement in the war, and (2) because American trade might interfere with the application of League sanctions or involve the United States in a dispute with the League.

Some American interests have promptly accepted the implication of the President's proclamations and halted their dealings with Italy. The Ford Motor Company, which exported large numbers of trucks during the first eight months of the year, stopped all shipments to Italy immediately thereafter. One of the largest New York department stores stopped all Italian purchases the same day. Others, however, have tacked up the "business as usual sign" and announced they will continue to sell to Italy so long as it can pay.

Reserve Falls to 29 Per Cent

The Reserve Board's analysis of the Italian gold reserve, throwing much light on Italy's ability to pay, was in part as follows:

"The Bank of Italy has been losing reserves since April, 1928. Although gold reserves increased until the beginning of 1934, the increase was more than offset by the exhaustion of the bank's reserves in foreign exchange. During 1934, with foreign exchange no longer available, the bank parted with substantial amounts of gold and by the end of the year its reserves were down practically to the legal minimum of 40 per cent.

"In December, 1934, decrees were issued by the Government requiring the Italian public to place their foreign balances and securities at the disposition of the authorities and these resources enabled the bank to maintain its reserve position intact during the first half of 1935. In June, 1935, however, the decline in gold reserves was resumed and on July 22 the Government suspended the bank's reserve requirements. In the next two months more than $100,000,000 of gold was withdrawn and the reserve ratio fell to 29 per cent."

The result of this loss is that even little Belgium now has a larger gold reserve than Italy with $604,000,000 worth of the yellow metal. Soviet Russia has $856,000,000; France has $4,700,000,000, England $1,595,000,000, and the United States $9,500,000,000.

News Notes—Central Europe

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

German Cotton Imports—There has been an appreciable increase in German imports of cotton manufactures in the first half of 1935 and a decline in German exports of the same item. Imports in this period amounted to 4352 metric tons, valued at 14,352,000 reichsmarks ($5,788,000), against 2601 metric tons, valued at 13,060,000 reichsmarks ($5,081,000), in the like period of 1934. Exports declined from 6326 metric tons, valued at 45,704,000 reichsmarks ($17,778,000), in the first half of 1934 to 5899 metric tons, valued at 36,817,000 reichsmarks ($14,838,000), in the first half of this year.

Commodity Prices—In spite of rigid Government price regulations, the scarcity of certain foodstuffs caused by drastic import restrictions and incipient credit inflation is bringing about an upward trend in the general price level in Germany. The situation has been aggravated by the fact that central and co-ordinated price control, which now is probably more necessary than ever, virtually ceased on July 1 when the powers of the former Reich Price Commission expired. Since then prices are regulated as before the appointment of the Commissioner by the Government agencies.

Austria's Economic Position—A steady improvement in Austria's adverse trade balance characterized the trade of that country in the first half of the current year. The adverse trade balance for this period amounted to 108,493,000 schillings, 22,600,000 schillings less than that recorded for the like period a year ago. (Austrian schilling equals about 19 cents.) Industrial activity has showed a general increase, while conditions in general in Austria have improved and are distinctly better than they were a year ago.

Construction—The highest motor road in Austria has just been completed. The total cost of the road is estimated at $5,000,000. About 1600 men have been employed on the work and at the time of greatest activity double this number were employed. The road connects the Province of Salzburg on the north with the Province of Carinthia on the south and will greatly shorten the distance for automobile traffic not only between these two provinces but also between points in southern Germany and northeastern Italy.

Hungarian Shoe Output—Production of leather footwear in Hungary in the first half of this year was noticeably lower than in the like period of 1934. Reduced domestic demand, declining export sales and labor difficulties were the principal causes responsible for the decline in the output during this period. Retail sales in the second quarter were somewhat higher than in the previous three months.

Diesel-Powered Railway—A Hungarian company recently shipped three Diesel-powered coaches to the Egyptian State Railways. These coaches were a part of an order of 10 units which the Egyptian Government accepted in part payment for a large quantity of cotton sold to Hungary two years ago. The new Hungarian rail cars have received a thorough trial and are said to have given complete satisfaction. They will be operated between Cairo and Suez.

Polish Glass Organization—In order to regulate export prices the Polish glass industry has just established an export organization. The products of the Polish glass industry are exported principally to Palestine, Egypt, the United States, South America and South Africa. The chief items are illumination glass, table glass and windowpane glass.

Poland-U. S. Trade—During the first half of 1935 exports from Poland and Danzig to the United States exceeded the 1934 value for the like period by 133.4 per cent, totaling $5,573,000. In the like period imports from the United States increased by 14 per cent, to a total of $10,368,000.

Czechoslovakian Glass—Existence of a production capacity in the Czechoslovak glass industry greatly in excess of current requirements has led to wide cartelization which has been occasioned by the restrictive price competition which this maladjustment created. There were 18 cartel agreements in effect among producers in various branches of the industry on June 30 of this year. Negotiations are being carried on at the present time designed to forming an all-inclusive hollow glass cartel to supplant the existing white hollow glass cartel and the agreements applying to certain types of glass containers.

Czech Textile Industry—Czechoslovakia's textile industry is working at only half capacity. Sales abroad have been reduced to a minimum. Roumania, the chief export market, is practically out of the picture, as compulsory compensation transactions offer only slight possibilities to Czech spinners. Exports to the Balkan States are insignificant while the trade with Germany is substantially restricted by existing contingents. Heavy supplies on the domestic market are causing a constant price decrease.

Conditions in Switzerland—Although Switzerland has in some respects been less affected by the world economic crisis than most countries, the trends of the business situation in the first half of this year have been downward. It is said that many branches of industry have been in a serious situation for some time, but Swiss industry as a whole has remained intact and has been spared a violent shock. The basis for this relatively strong position is to be found in the large capital reserves of the country.

Movies in Switzerland—As the popularity of German motion pictures declines in Switzerland, local exhibitors are more and more turning to the United States as a source of their film requirements. Swiss imports of German, French and Italian motion picture films have all shown appreciable declines during the current year, while in contrast receipts of American films have increased.

Steel Operations Up on Big Orders From Motor Trade

By A. H. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—The official estimate of the average of steel operations over the past week was 50.4 per cent of capacity, an increase for the week of seven tenths of a point. This compares with the peak for the year to date of 52.8 per cent of capacity for the week whch began Feb. 11.

It is predicted that a new peak of 55 per cent of capacity will have been reached by the middle of November as purchasing of steel by the automobile makers is proceeding apace.

There is some doubt as to the response of the buying public to the new 1936 models in the months to come. Some observers point out that changes in design this year are very slight and they reason that therefore the public may not purchase as freely as though models were changing more radically. On the other hand it is believed that purchasing power of the public is better and that many cars will be bought to replace worn-out models.

Structural Steel Outlook

Inquiry for fabricated structural steel in the East has improved markedly, about 25,000 tons of new inquiries having appeared in the New York district alone, for sections of the tri-borough bridge, schools and tunnels.

Though tin plate production has been unchanged at 50 per cent of capacity for four weeks some falling off in this rate is expected over the rest of the year, the estimated pace for early December being 35 per cent of capacity.

The railroads continue at the low end of the scale among the steel purchasers. Steel makers are encouraged, however, by the growing need for freight cars.

The improved merchandise loadings and the moving of crops to markets have created a scarcity of rolling stock which must soon be replaced. The western roads complain particularly of the lack of coal cars.

Scrap Iron Situation

The steel scrap trade recognizes the danger that the loacl market will be surfeited because of the sharp abatement of exports. Though Italy still needs much scrap, that country refuses to pay cash and American exporters are handicapped in addition by the high insurance rates and hazards of shipping in view of hostilities. Moreover Japan appears to have a more than abundant supply and has ceased purchasing in the United States.

In fact Japan seems to appear in the role of potential seller rather than buyer of scrap.

Consequently American scrap which would normally go abroad may be dumped in local markets, such as took place recently when barges destined for Europe were unloaded at Philadelphia, the distress sale resulting in the depression of prices by 50 cents per ton.

Sales of fabricated structural steel last week were 15,000 tons, and would have been the lowest of the year but for one contract for 12,000 tons for a new plate mill for the Homestead works of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation. However, new inquiry is developing satisfactorily.

Chicago Business Activity Retarded By Indian Summer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 21—Retail sales in Chicago last week were held back somewhat by the advent of Indian summer with a sharp rise in the temperature, according to trade observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce. While tournover in general compares well with the like period of last year, the buoyancy of more recent weeks was noticeably retarded.

Wholesale sales, on the other hand, kept up their pace with buying for early holiday ascendancy. In the clothing field, higher priced merchandise was in demand with prices themselves continuing to mount.

Industrially, Chicago, is keeping the trend of recent weeks. Slight improvements in the durable goods field and a continued interest in small home building is aiding the upturn. Early consumer interest in the new automobile models is also considered a favorable factor.

Automobile Output Shows Good Increase

DETROIT, Oct. 21 (AP)—Cram's Reports, Inc., in a weekly analysis of activity in the automotive industry estimates production for the week ending Oct. 19 at 44,416 cars and trucks, compared with 31,643 units last week and 29,069 in the like week of 1934.

The report bears out earlier predictions that a steady upward movement would develop with the swing over to new model assemblies.

New York & Queens Electric Light Bonds

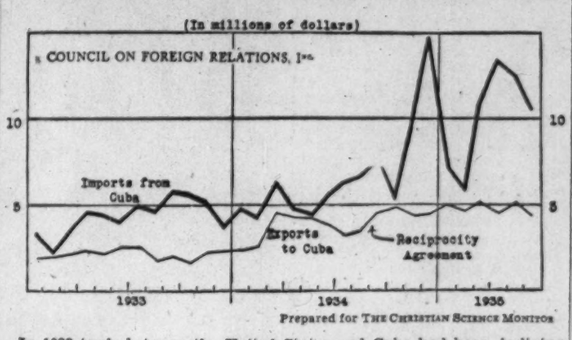
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—Application has been made to the Public Service Commission by the New York & Queens Electric Light & Power Co. for permission to issue $25,000,000 30-year 3¼ per cent bonds due Nov. 1, 1965, and 135,000 shares of no par capital stock.

The proceeds will be used to repay the company for $13,900,000 expended since 1926 in extensions of service facilities, and to retire $10,000,000 in debentures due in 1937 and $13,600,000 of loans from affiliated companies and banks.

The company is a subsidiary of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York, which owns all the debentures.

Reciprocity Agreement Brings Rise in U. S. Trade With Cuba



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

In 1933 trade between the United States and Cuba had been declining for a decade, and amounted to less than a fifth of what it had been in 1923. It had sunk to the lowest point in about 30 years. In 1934 this downward trend was reversed; our exports to Cuba rose 60 per cent, and our imports 36 per cent, over those of the previous year.

Our trade with Cuba began to recede soon after the duty on sugar was sharply increased under the Tariff Act of 1922. The recession was accelerated when the duty was raised again under the Tariff Act of 1930, and at this time the world-wide economic depression also began to have its effect. As shipments of sugar from Cuba to the United States declined, Cuba's purchases of American goods likewise decreased.

In 1934 there were two reductions in the American tariff on Cuban sugar; (1) on May 9 the duty was reduced 25 per cent on recommendation of the Tariff Commission under the flexible provisions of the tariff law; and (2) there was a further reduction of 40 per cent from this new level under the new reciprocity agreement with Cuba, which became effective on Sept. 3.

The benefits of these reductions were limited to some extent by the placing of quotas on sugar imports under the Sugar Control Act of 1934. The Cuban yearly quota of 1,902,000 short tons is considerably below average imports of recent years. Nevertheless, as the accompanying chart shows, our imports from Cuba, consisting mainly of sugar, have registered a sharp upturn since the two tariff reductions in May and September of last year. Part of this increase is obviously due to higher prices, and part may be attributed to world economic recovery, regardless of tariff changes; but the reciprocal lowering of duties on important products undoubtedly accounts in large measure for the recent improvement.

Majority of Big Cities Cut Debts During Year 1934

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)—Financial reports of the nation's largest cities disclosed today that a majority had slashed their debts as well as their operating costs in 1934.

Of the 48 largest municipalities on a population basis, the Census Bureau has made public surveys of 37, with others being compiled. Of the 37, the per capita debt was shown to have dropped in 24, and the per capita cost of operation in 23.

The Omaha statstics reflected the largest debt reduction. Its obligations for each citizen stood at $110.01 last year against $123.09 in 1933, a drop of $13.08.

Toledo ranked second with a $10.03 reduction, Cincinnati third with $7.53; Portland, Ore., fourth with $6.67; San Antonio, Texas, fifth with $6.67 and Chicago sixth with $6.53.

Of the 12 whose debts increased, (Washington has no funded debt), Hartford, Conn., led with a hike of $19.67; Buffalo with second with $9.33; Rochester third with $8.34; Columbus, Ohio, fourth with $7, and St. Louis fifth with $6.71.

For purposes of comparison, the census bureau included the cost and debts of schools, county government organizations, etc., for those cities in which such agencies are not a part of the city corporation.

The following table shows the 1934 and 1933 dollar figures for per capita cost of operation and per capita net debt in the cities:

City—	Operations 1934	Operations 1933	Debt 1934	Debt 1933
Boston	74.05	76.02	170.49	175.72
Buffalo	71.82	73.44	202.28	192.95
Hartford, Conn.	52.20	53.53	143.41	124.74
New Haven, Conn.	45.98	47.81	93.64	99.23
Providence, R. I.	44.10	48.66	171.06	170.99
Syracuse	53.82	49.98	160.87	154.72

Japan's 1935 Rice Crop Up to Average

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—Japan's 1935 rice crop is officially estimated to produce 19,027,000,000 pounds of cleaned rice, compared with the abnormally small crop of 16,279,000,000 pounds last year and with the average of 19,180,000,000 pounds for the six years 1929-34, according to a radiogram to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from its Shanghai offices.

The 1934 crop was reduced by a severe typhoon and by low temperatures. Due to storms since late September, the second estimate of this year's crop may be somewhat lower than 19,027,000,000 pounds, according to the dispatch. The area planted to rice this year is placed at 7,854,000 acres, an increase of 1 per cent over the 1934 acreage.

The Japanese Government has been buying rice stocks in recent years to offset any crop shortages which might occur, and a sufficient supply of rice was on hand to meet the crop shortage last year. The carryover on Nov. 1 this year is estimated at about 3,142,000,000 pounds, compared with 5,149,000,000 pounds on Nov. 1, 1934. Adding to that figure a 1935 crop of 19,027,000,000 pounds and estimated imports of 2,820,000,000 pounds from Korea and 1,570,000,000 pounds from Formosa, a total supply of approximately 26,559,000,000 pounds of cleaned rice for the season is indicated.

The quantity needed to supply domestic requirements during the 12 months beginning Nov. 1, 1935, is placed at 22,680,000,000 pounds. It is expected that approximately 188,000,000 pounds in addition will be shipped to the colonies or exported.

Gatineau Power Earnings For Quarter Below 1934

OTTAWA, Oct. 21—Gatineau Power Company and subsidiary companies report that for the second quarter of 1935 consolidated operating revenue and other income was $2,351,084, compared with $2,375,594 in the second quarter of 1934.

Net revenue before interest, depreciation, etc., in the second quarter of 1935 was $2,047,483, compared with $2,084,326 in the corresponding quarter of 1934. In the second quarter of 1935 balance before dividends was $578,697, compared with $605,705 in the second quarter of 1934.

Chain Store Trade During Last Month Continued to Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—Chain store business during September continued to show an increase, but the pace was not so rapid as in the preceding months, according to a compilation by Hammons & Co., Inc., and Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike, Inc.

The first 25 chains to report for September did an aggregate business of $172,583,614, compared with $161,722,817 in September a year ago. This represents an increase of 6.7 per cent contrasted with larger gains in both August and July, but was still in excess of the March figures when the lowest monthly gain was reported for the year.

For the full nine months the total was $1,432,287,139 against $1,289,904,526, an increase of 11.1 per cent. Following is a compilation of the 25 chains reporting, arranged in groups:

	Sept., 1934	Sept., 1934	% Chg.
Mail order	$57,854,574	$50,538,311	*14.5
Variety	61,160,339	62,443,708	†2.1
Grocery	41,694,033	37,849,563	*10.1
Drug	6,235,100	5,802,383	*7.4
Shoe	4,378,191	4,066,854	*12.3
Apparel	1,060,977	1,023,998	*3.7
Totals	$172,583,614	$161,722,817	*6.7
	Nine Months	Nine Months	
Mail order	$448,106,229	$365,374,349	*22.6
Variety	319,207,625	307,329,843	*2.3
Grocery	365,358,945	326,536,398	*11.9
Drug	56,401,218	51,424,753	*9.7
Shoe	33,784,933	29,827,901	*13.2
Apparel	9,428,179	9,511,082	†0.9
Totals	$1,432,287,139	$1,289,904,526	*11.1

*Increase. †Decrease.

Cuba Buys 7,743,000 Ounces Silver From U. S. to Mint Pesos

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)—Out of the secrecy surrounding the Treasury's silver operations came an announcement today that the Cuban Government had acquired approximately 7,743,000 ounces of bullion.

The State Department disclosed that the Cuban purchase had been handled by the export-import bank, which granted sufficient credits (approximately $6,000,000) to finance the deal. The Treasury has arranged to have the metal minted into 10,000,000 standard pesos at the Philadelphia mint.

In making the announcement, state department officials said that Cuba needed to increase its circulation medium as a result of improved economic conditions on the island which they attributed to the Cuban-American reciprocal trade pact.

The bank made similar credit extensions to Cuba for minting silver amounting to $3,588,568 in May, 1934, and $5,000,000 in January, 1935. Both credits since have been repaid.

The Cuban announcement came at a time when the European crisis had increased the difficulties of the Treasury buyers in keeping up with the policy laid down by Congress.

With the gold hoard mounting as war-wary Europeans ship to the United States a steady golden stream, the Treasury is still $1,550,000,000 short of its silver goal, despite the acquisition of something like $750,000,000 worth in the last 16 months.

To Sell Control Of Tennessee Publishing

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has agreed to sell full control of the Tennessee Publishing Company, which operates the Nashville Tennesseean to Paul Davis, head of the American National Bank of Nashville, Tenn.

The agreement announced by long distance telephone from Houston, Texas, by Jesse H. Jones, corporation chairman, was for sale of $250,000 of bonds of the publishing company. The bonds came into possession of the RFC when they were posted as collateral for a loan by the Canal Bank of New Orleans.

Operation of the newspaper has been under a receivership decreed by the Federal Court at Nashville. RFC sources said the court had authorized Mr. Davis to buy the bonds.

Strong Foreign Wheat Demand Is Still Apparent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 21—Threats of a major war in Europe, continued high premiums for domestic wheat, and strong foreign markets gave wheat several good rallies last week, but the market showed signs of having spent its buying energy, temporarily at least, and there were also some rather drastic setbacks.

The price drop Saturday was due to brighter prospects for peace.

The weakest turn of the week was due to fear over the Canadian situation, as traders suddenly jumped to the conclusion that the incoming administration in Canada would change the Canadian wheat policy to the extent of forcing sales. As this would mean probably free sales to this country, longs became alarmed, and for a day there was heavy liquidation.

Later advices from Canada definitely repudiated all such rumors, and stated the policy would continue as at present, sales being made as fast as the demand appeared, but with no disposition to sacrifice prices in order to effect business.

Canada's Surplus

Argentina had general and heavy rains last week, which naturally should benefit the crop, but the condition in the northern provinces is still pretty hopeless for anything like a good crop.

Late estimates of the surplus run from 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 bushels for the South American country, although recently Broomhall hazarded a guess of 88,000,000 bushels as the surplus. This estimate, however, was based on an average yield of 12.3 bushels per acre which is considered too high.

Australian reports show some improvement but the crop is still expected to be smaller than a year ago, and both Argentina and Australia will go into new crop with small reserves.

Flour Output

Flour production in this country continues to run at a rate that suggests a per capita consumption in excess of that of recent years. In both this country and in Canada allowance must be made also for a large amount of wheat of too poor a quality to be millable. The high premiums prevailing in this country, and which show little reduction, reflect the scarcity of high grade.

Foreign markets have held better than Chicago and Winnipeg.

December corn met unexpected selling pressure late in the week, and it lost its premium over the May. Favorable weather was a depressing factor, and while the present cash situation is tight there is not much disposition to hold corn lines as in a few weeks supplies are expected to be liberal.

Central Mortgage Discount Bank Is Urged by Realtors

CHICAGO, Oct. 21 (AP)—The National Association of Real Estate Boards announces that 13 affiliated state associations in recent convention, had urged congressional action to create a central mortgage discount bank.

Such an agency for mortgages is needed, the association asserted, to provide a market that would be open at all times.

The various groups, said the association, favor the proposal of Senator Duncan U. Fletcher (D), of Florida, which would authorize the establishment of a federal mortgage discount bank, financed by private funds but operated under governmental supervision and control.

"Given the one needed element of marketability, American mortgage investments of the years immediately ahead will have such safety as has never before been possible for any private investment," declared the national association's president, Walter S. Schmidt.

Ultimate Inflation Seen as Possibility

The threat of further inflationary measures with the return of Congress in January, coupled with the danger of further devaluation of the dollar inherent in Europe's troubled monetary situation, combine at this time to make investors fear ultimate inflation, in the opinion of J. E. Molloy of Hornblower & Weeks.

"The stimulation of the market in response to the recent speech of President Gay of the stock exchange is a good indication of the seriousness of inflation fears," Mr. Molloy declared.

"Monetary and fiscal developments over the past two years, such as dollar devaluation, bimetalism, and financing of the government deficit through bond issues, have laid the groundwork for a period of currency and credit inflation on a vaster scale than at any time in our history. Of all the methods leading to inflation, printing-press money is the only one which is not now being used."

Owens-Illinois Glass To Buy Libby Company

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 21 (AP)—A special meeting of stockholders of the Owens-Illinois Glass Company was set today for Nov. 15 to authorize an increase in common stock in connection with the purchase of the Libbey Glass Manufacturing Company, which was announced late Friday.

William E. Levis, president of Owens-Illinois, said negotiations have been concluded for the purchase of assets and business of the Libbey Company. Owens-Illinois will issue 47,200 shares of its common stock for the Libby assets.

Stockholders of Owens-Illinois will be asked to authorize an increase from 1,200,000 shares of common stock to 1,500,000 shares.

A. A. U. Head Asks Resignation Of Reich Olympics President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—The whole question of American participation in the Olympic Games next year was thrown wide open again today, when Judge Jeremiah T. Mahoney, president of the A. A. U. of the United States replied to a recent statement of Dr. Theodore Lewald, president of the German Olympic Committee, by advising him to resign that position, "in respect to those ideals of sportsmanship to which your whole life has hitherto been dedicated."

In a 13-page letter, made public with the statement, he says in part that Dr. Lewald was permitted to retain his position only through the intercession of the international committee, and goes on to say that "I fear that, lacking any real authority, you are being used as a screen to conceal your Government's flagrant violation of the Olympic ideal of fair play for all, even the weakest."

He states not only Jews, but a large group of non-Aryan Christians, of which Dr. Lewald is one, "have been relegated to the status of pariahs in their native land," and that "your country is not only not observing but cannot observe the principles of democracy and equality upon which the Olympic Games are based."

Wants the Proof

He calls the attention of Dr. Lewald to the resolution of the Amateur Athletic Union, against American participation in the Olympic Games, unless it received proof of permission and encouragement of Jewish athletes for participation in the Olympics. This made it necessary for him to attempt to discover whether this pledge has been fulfilled, and states further, "I am convinced that German Jews are being excluded from the possibility of participating in the Olympic games merely because they are Jews, that the conditions under which they exist make it impossible for them to do so; . . . and that if Germany has no Jews of Olympic calber, it is because she has denied them adequate facilities for training and competition, and has forced them into exile or suicide."

He further develops the theme by saying that he is convinced, finally, "that discrimination in sports, which began with the Jews, has been extended so as to include Catholics and Protestants who do not supinely submit to the Nazi will in all spheres, including the sphere of conscience."

Why Consult Government?

He asks why it was necessary for the German Olympic committee to consult and obtain the consent of the German Government before it could give its word that it would observe the rules of the Olympic Games, and why the Olympic calendar is carrying the Olympic summons under the photograph of Reich President Adolf Hitler, thus indicating that he personally is calling the youth of the world to the games.

He states that the training of athletes for the Olympic Games has become a function of the German Government under the direction of Tschammer-Osten; and that all non-Aryans have been excluded from membership in the clubs which are federated in the Reich Association. In conclusion, he says:

"I believe that participation in the games under the Swastika implies the tacit approval of all that the Swastika symbolizes. Surely, it does not imply the disapproval and abhorrence which so many Americans feel. I believe that for America to participate in the Olympics in Germany means giving American moral and financial support to the Nazi regime which is opposed to all that Americans hold dearest. Therefore I hope that all Americans will join with me in opposing American participation in the Olympic Games.

Dr. Theodore Lewald Answers Mahoney's 'Screen' Accusations

BERLIN, Oct. 21 (AP)—Answering accusations by Jeremiah T. Mahoney, president of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, that he is being "used as a screen to conceal his Government's most flagrant violations of the Olympic ideals of fair play to all," Dr. Theodore Lewald, president of the German Olympic committee, declared with emphasis today "there is no question of religion in German sports."

"Every Jew," he added, "has the same chance and right to compete for places on our 1936 German Olympic teams."

"There are about 10 Jewish athletes now in Olympic training camps," said Dr. Lewald. "For all of them the possibility of participating in the Olympics exists, depending upon their performances."

Patrick Leading Football Scorers

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—Frank Patrick, Pittsburgh fullback who scored his team's only points against Notre Dame Saturday, continued to show the way in scoring to the football warriors of the East today.

The versatile Patrick was credited with 47 points, five more than his nearest rivals, Eddie Stanley of Williams and Mickey Kobrosky of Trinity, and 11 more than the third man on the eastern list, Jaeger of Colgate. The Pitt ace had six touchdowns, five points from tries after touchdowns and two field goals to make up his total. He was high man in field-goal booting as well as in scoring.

Stanley showed the way in the important business of getting touchdowns with seven to amass his 42 points while Jaeger had six. Joe Handrahan, Dartmouth guard, continued to lead in booting points after touchdowns, making three against Brown for a total of 12 in four games.

Records of leading scorers follow:

Player and Position	G	TD	PAT	FG	Pts
Patrick, Pittsburgh, fb	4	6	5	2	47
Stanley, Williams, hb	4	7	0	0	42
Kobrosky, Trinity, hb	4	6	6	0	42
Jaeger, Colgate, hb	5	6	0	0	36
O'Malley, Trinity, hb	4	6	0	0	36
Kotys, Villanova, hb	5	5	2	0	32
Hoysak, Manhattan, qb	5	5	1	0	31
McBurney, Wash-Jeff, fb	3	5	0	0	30
Kiernan, Dartmouth, fb	4	5	0	0	30
Renzo, Temple, hb	5	5	0	0	30
Offenhamer, Colgate, hb	5	5	0	0	30
Albanese, Syracuse, fb	3	5	0	0	30
Smukler, Temple, fb	4	4	4	0	28
Ettwiler, Wash-Jeff, hb	3	4	1	0	25
Rockwell, C. C. N. Y., hb	4	4	1	0	25

College Soccer Results

Brooklyn 5, Long Island 1.
C. C. N. Y. 6, Seth Low 0.
Panzer 5, St. John's 0.
Penn State 4, Temple 0.
Stevens Tech 1, Rensselaer P. I. 0.
Syracuse 7, Colgate 1.
Williams 3, Mass. State 1.
Yale 4, M. I. T. 0.

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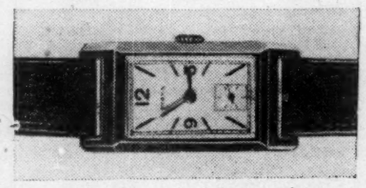

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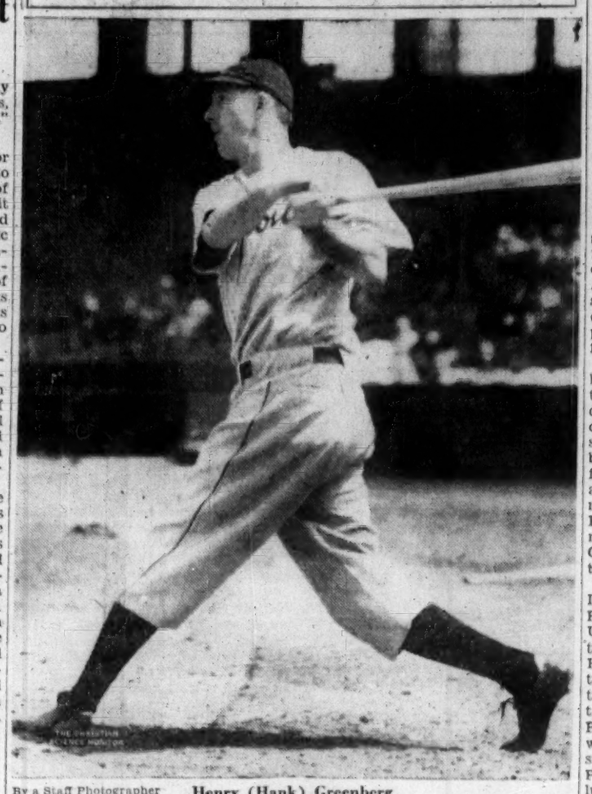

By a Staff Photographer **Henry (Hank) Greenberg**
Detroit American League Baseball Club

Batting Star of the World Champion Detroit Tigers Honored by Writers

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21 (AP)—To Hank Greenberg of New York's Bronx has come the honor of being selected as the American League's most valuable baseball player of 1935.

The batting star of the world champion Detroit Tigers was the unanimous choice of eight representatives of the Baseball Writers' Association of America who participated in the selection. James C. Isaminger, chairman of the committee, made the announcement last night.

The voting was on the basis of 10 points for first choice on the list of 10 candidates selected by each writer, nine for the second and so on down the list.

Polls 80 Points

The big first baseman, who was kept out of most of the World Series by an injury, polled 80 points, with Wes Ferrell, Red Sox twirler who chalked up 25 victories during the campaign, second with 62 points.

Joe Vosmik, hard-hitting Cleveland outfielder, was third with 39 points; Buddy Myer, Washington second baseman, ranked next with 36.

A total of 24 players were named in the balloting. Others were Lou Gehrig, Yankees, 29 points; Charley Gehringer, Detroit, 26; Mickey Cochrane, Detroit, 24; Roger Cramer, Philadelphia, 18; Julius Solters, and Rollie Hemsley, St. Louis, 16 each; Jimmie Foxx, Philadelphia, and Tommy Bridges, Detroit, 11; Ted Lyons, Chicago, 10; Lefty Grove, Boston, 8; Zeke Bonura, Luke Appling and Luke Sewell, Chicago, 7 each; Johnny Allen, New York, 5; John Whitehead, Chicago, 4; Pinky Higgins, and Johnny Marcum, Philadelphia, 3; Elden Auker, Detroit, and Mel Harder, Cleveland, 2; and Lyn Lary, St. Louis, 1.

Greenberg, playing his third season as a Tiger regular, succeeded his manager, Mickey Cochrane, as winner of the unofficial award. Last year Hank was sixth on the list with 29 points while Cochrane totaled 67 to beat out Gehringer.

"Honor List"

In addition to the 24 players named in the voting an "honor list" was named, including Tony Lazzeri, George Selkirk and Red Rolfe, New York; Rick Ferrell, Oscar Melillo and Mel Almada, Boston; Rabbit Warstler, Eric McNair, Bob Johnson and Wally Moses, Philadelphia; Cecil Travis, Jake Powell and Earl Whitehill, Washington; Pete Fox, Schoolboy Rowe, Al Crowder and Goose Goslin, Detroit; Jimmy Dykes, Chicago; O'Dell Hale and Billy Knickerbocker, Cleveland; and Jack Burns, Sam West and Ivy Andrews, St. Louis.

The members of the baseball writers' committee who cast the votes were William J. Slocum, New York; Ivan Peterman, Philadelphia; Robert Considine, Washington; John Drohan, Boston; H. G. Salsinger, Detroit; Ed F. Bang, Cleveland; Ed Prell, Chicago, and James M. Gould, St. Louis.

California Names Track Dates for '36

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif., Oct. 19—It's football season, but it's not too early to be thinking about track, believes W. W. Monahan, California graduate manager, who has just announced the Golden Bears' cinder schedule for 1936.

The California schedule will include six dual meets with Pacific Coast opponents and the Alumni Field Day which opens the schedule March 14, Monahan said. Other dates are: U. S. F., March 21; Olympic Club, March 28; U. C. L. A. (at Los Angeles) April 4; Southern California, April 11; Washington, April 18; and Stanford (at Stanford), April 25.

The program also calls for participation in the West Coast relays at Fresno May 9, but owing to the fact that the academic schedule has been moved ahead a full week at Berkeley this year, the date falls in the middle of the final examination period, and it is unlikely that California will be able to send many athletes to the relays, Monahan said. The California Intercollegiates close the schedule May 23.

South American Wins Chilean Golf Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—South American golfers are celebrating the first Chilean triumph in the national amateur championship. W. V. Simson, winner of the title for the past seven years, was defeated in the 36-hole final on the Tobalaba links of the Prince of Wales Country Club by 7 and 6, his successor to the championship being the 19-year-old native-born Francisco Prieto.

The new champion is an engineer. Jose Jurado, the celebrated Argentine professional, described Prieto as a great stylist who might win international fame. Jurado was beaten by the Chilean amateur in a recent match here.

In the final against Simson Prieto did a first round of 75 and a second round of 71 over a 6400-yard course.

Two Americans reached the semifinal stages—Vice-Consul Camden L. McLain of Santiago and Mansfield McMahan of Valparaiso. Both these players have reached the final in previous years, only to be eclipsed by Simson, a Scottish bank clerk.

Secret Practice Now For Bruin Hockeyists

SAINT JOHN, N. B., Oct. 21 (AP)—With 26 players due here tomorrow morning, Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League and Boston Cubs, the Bruins' farm team, will begin nine days of preseason training at Saint John.

About 30 men will report for a light skating session in the morning and get the feel of the puck in the afternoon. Daily workouts barred to the public have been ordered from 9 a. m. to noon and 2 p. m., to 5 p. m.

Manager Art Ross and Coach Frank Patrick decided to keep the practice sessions private in belief this policy would assist the training and eliminate any nervousness that the presence of critical fans might cause among prospects trying out for places with the teams.

The anfiual preseason game between Bruins and Cubs will be played Saturday night. The Bruins and Montreal Canadiens will open a maritime tour here the following Monday, playing at Moncton Wednesday, at Halifax Nov. 1 and Nov. 4, and concluding their maritime workouts at Charlottetown, Nov. 6.

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Runyan in Quarterfinals

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oct. 21 (AP)—Dapper Paul Runyan, the defending champion, unperturbed by alternate wind, rain and sunshine, played well-nigh perfect golf yesterday and he led the way into the quarterfinals of the Professional Golfers' Association tournament. Runyan marched hand-in-hand with par for the 28 holes necessary to dispose of Toney Manero of Greensboro, N. C. With him into the quarterfinals marched the grizzled Tommy Armour of Medinah, Ill.; Al Zimmerman, the Portland (Ore.) par-baiter; Johnny Revolta of Milwaukee, Walter Hagen's Nemesis; Eddie Schultz, a chunky, gritty player of Troy, N. Y.; the gum-chewing Al Watrous; Horton Smith of Oak Park, Ill., and Ed Dudley of Bala, Penna.

German Bike Riders Win

MONTREAL, Oct. 21 (AP)—With a great display of speed and stamina Gus Kilian and Heinz Vopel Saturday night captured Montreal's 13th six-day bicycle race before a crowd of 12,000 fans. It was the fourth win for the German team since they came to America less than a year ago. After 147 hours of continuous riding, they had traveled 2516.9 miles and had registered 4370 points. In second position two laps behind the Germans were Jimmy Walthour and Henry Lepage, hard riding American-Canadian combination.

England Defeats Ireland

BELFAST, Oct. 19 (AP)—England defeated Ireland, 3 to 1, in an international soccer football match today before 40,000 spectators. Ireland led, 1 to 0, at the end of the first half.

Upset Epidemic Besets Eastern Ambitions Early

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

What manner of football season has this one been to date? And to what end is it headed? Without having reached November numerous reputations, hopes and aims have been stripped of glitter and glamour before the eastern football fan has so much as considered the objective game of his Alma Mater. A veritable epidemic of upsets and surprises has completely obscured early season predictions and left the prognosticator tearing his hair in a frenzy.

Eastern giants of college football in past years and built-up teams of the present have been set down like naughty children so suddenly that the trail is already strewn with debris. Picture November approaching and the undefeated and untied wagon bumping along without Colgate, Pennsylvania, Navy, Pittsburgh, Fordham, Harvard, Columbia, Cornell, Carnegie Tech, Brown and even Holy Cross, with its best machine in history, bowed to a tie.

With considerable misgivings, Dartmouth, Army, Syracuse, Princeton, Yale and New York University are gripping tightly to their seats in the honored wagon. How much chance has Dartmouth to remain in the select group with the following games yet to be negotiated: Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Princeton and Columbia; or Army with a lovely group of playmates such as Yale, Mississippi State, Pittsburgh, Notre Dame and Navy lurking around the corner? Princeton has a few nightmares too, such as Navy, Harvard, Dartmouth and Yale, and Yale has yet to pass Dartmouth, Harvard and Princeton.

Few Easy Opponents

Syracuse and N. Y. U. have somewhat lighter schedules, but signs of the 1935 times point forcibly to few opponents being exactly easy. The Orange has yet to hurdle Brown, Penn State, Columbia, Cornell and Maryland with Mal Stevens's Violets not heavily burdened until the last game which involves Fordham.

This coming week end might easily parallel the past week ends for results. Outstanding gridiron bookings are those of Dartmouth at Harvard and Army at Yale. In the latter attraction two of the still crowned heads, Yale and Army, tear into each other for the dubious honor of holding its seat on the untied and undefeated cart. Last year the "Kaydets" whipped the Eli, 20 to 12. Since their clashes are always classics, this Saturday should be even more interesting. Had Harvard displayed more offensive ability in losing to Army, Saturday, more promise of uneasiness would lie ahead of the Big Green. Dick Harlow can hardly tune up that Crimson offense until the Yale game now. Either affair offers interesting speculation however.

Other contests billed for the coming Saturday discounting the untied and undefeated angle are those in which Michigan, Big Ten eleven regaining prestige, invades for an intersectional tilt with Columbia; Princeton, enigma of the East, visits Cornell, battered and bruised Ithaca eleven; Colgate, tricky football team of Andy Kerr, tries to finish Holy Cross; North Carolina State meets Manhattan in another intersectional affair; Note Dame visits the disappointed Navy crowd and Purdue attempts another eastern triumph in facing Carnegie Tech. These are the big games listed.

Latest Bubble Bursting

Now for the latest edition of bubble bursting on the eastern gridirons. Pittsburgh, after squelching the roar of Notre Dame three successive years, finally came out on the short end of a 9-to-6 score Saturday at South Bend, Ind. Yale again trotted out its sophomre halfback, Al Hessberg, and sunk the Navy, 7 to 6. In keeping with the faltering traditions, Army, over a 40-year period in which Harvard had never been beaten in visits to the Point, smashed that aside with a 13-to-0 victory over the Crimson.

In New York the highly touted Holy Cross football giants gave in to a 13-13 tie with Manhattan in a last-minute surge of the Chick Meehan, 1935 edition. Pennsylvania sorely tweaked Lou Little's nose when the Harvey Harman eleven thwarted the home college paper ridicule of "First half champs, second half chumps" by smashing the 1934 Rose Bowl champions, 34 to 0.

Over-confident Michigan State, conqueror of Michigan and whispered for Rose Bowl honors, sadly entrained westward wiser and humbler after trailing a courageous Boston College eleven in Newton (Mass.), 18 to 6, in the week-end upset. Dartmouth resumed relations with Brown and tore the already badly battered Bear apart to the tune of 41 to 0. Fordham regained equilibrium after losing to Purdue the previous week and halted the southern invasion of Vanderbilt, 13 to 7. Princeton, awakened in a third-period surge, to come from behind a 6—2 score to trounce Rutgers, 29 to 6, in the oldest intercollegiate football competition. Temple also added to its list of victims, Carnegie Tech, 13 to 0. Other scores are listed under football results.

Betters Backstroke Record

BERLIN, Oct. 21 (AP)—Adolph Kiefer, young swimmer from the Lake Shore Athletic Club of Chicago, yesterday bettered the world's 100-meter backstroke record by covering the distance in 1m. 7s. It was the second time within a week that Kiefer had bettered both the listed record of 1m. 8.2s., held by George Kojac of New York, and the more recent mark of 1m. 7.4s. set by Al Vande Weghe of Newark, N. J., which probably will be recognized at the next meeting of the International Amateur Swimming Federation. The Chicago swimmer, touring Europe with two companions, made the time of 1m. 6.9s. at Altona last Friday.

Mothball Wins Dinghy Honors

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 21 (AP)—Mothball skippered by Bill Dodge of Mystic, won class A honors yesterday in the second annual fall dinghy regatta of the Thames Yacht Club. The races had the sanction of the North America Dinghy Association. Mothball won first prize with 40 points, nosing out Comfy, sailed by George Hart of Essex, which was disqualified at a cost of seven points in one race and finished second in the class with 36 points. Fanny Dunker, the national championship dinghy of Mrs. Helen Hills of Larchmont, N. Y., was third with 31 points.

College Cross-Country

Amherst 26, Tufts 29.
Army 21, Cornell 34.
Penn State 24, Yale 32.

Sporting Around the Hub

Football Luncheon at Harvard Varsity Club

AN OPPORTUNITY for graduate members of the Harvard Varsity Club to meet, and eat with, members of the Harvard football squad and coaches, will be afforded by a joint luncheon to be held at the clubhouse on Friday of this week at 12:30 o'clock—the day before the Dartmouth game.

Head Coach Dick Harlow and Capt. Shaun Kelly will speak. Prior to the luncheon an opportunity will be given to meet the players and members of the varsity coaching staff (Dick Harlow, Mike Palm, Rae Crowther, Wes Fesler and Jim Dunn).

Regular training table fare will be served to the club members—all they can eat for 50 cents.

Following the luncheon three sport contests will take place. In football, the Harvard junior varsity will meet the Holy Cross freshmen. Harvard's varsity will meet the Dartmouth varsity in a soccer football match, and the harriers representing the Dartmouth and Harvard varsity teams will meet in a cross-country run.

Seventy Thousand Watch Park League Football—Boston Park League football games in seven circuits were played before an estimated total of 70,000 fans yesterday. There were 25 games scattered on 15 playing fields throughout the city. William M. Mullen, director of recreation, in charge of the program on the sandlots, estimated the four games in the top league drew 8000 at each of the four gridirons. The two games at the Fens Stadium drew another 8000, while the 10 other fields averaged 3000 each.

Games in the top league yesterday resulted as follows: The Chippewa Club came from behind in the closing minutes to win the game from the Mooney Club, 13 to 12, at the J. J. Connolly playground in Roxbury; the Codman A. A. outplayed the Shawmut K. C. team at Roberts playground in Dorchester, winning 12 to 6; Mattapan played at home and won from the Scarlet and White team, 19 to 6, while the Murphys and Foleys were battling at Dorchester. The Murphy-Foley game ended without a score.

Concord Country Club Tennis—John M. Abbot and Stedman Buttrick captured the men's doubles tennis championship of the Concord Country Club yesterday morning, defeating Buttrick's younger brother, John B. Buttrick, and Russell Rob, 6—2, 6—2.

Hub Soccer Results—In the Boston and District League yesterday, the Lynn Riversides beat the Boston Celts, 2 to 1, at Lincoln Park. The defeat cost the Celts the league leadership. In the other games Quincy Point downed Lucy Recs, 2 to 0, to assume the league leadership with eight points, one more than the Lynn Riversides total; Bird & Son defeated Dorchester S. C., 2 to 1, and the Highland A. C. and Clan MacGregor contest ended in a 4-all tie.

Bay State League (senior division) scores were: Revere Corinthians 3, Cambridge Cubs 2; Brighton Celts 1, Victoria Sport Club 1; Swedish-Americans 6, Quincy Nordens 1, and Scandinavians 9, Maccabees 0.

Trapelo Golfers Win—A 12-man golf team, including three former Bay State champions, brought victory to the Trapelo Golf Club at Trapelo yesterday, 12½ to 5½, over a team of Riverside players. It was the second match of their annual interclub series, Riverside winning the first encounter. A third match will played on a neutral course next week.

N. E. Cross-Country Referee—Ernest J. Theberg, graduate secretary-treasurer of the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association, has been appointed referee of the association's annual cross-country run, to be held on the Franklin Park course, Nov. 11.

Gridiron Notes—Northeastern's next football game will be played against the Lowell Textile School eleven at Huntington Field, Brookline, on Saturday afternoon, instead of Friday night as planned earlier in the season, because the Northeastern authorities felt the contest would not pay its own expenses . . . Harvard's next contest (against Dartmouth at the Harvard Stadium Saturday) will be its fourth—the half-season mark . . . Malden High School may not win by very much of a margin, but it wins just the same and now heads the eastern Massachusetts interscholastic football standing . . . On Saturday Malden pulled out a 7-to-6 victory over Arlington for its second 7-6 triumph of the season.

Boston Redskins play the Pittsburgh team of the National Professional Football League in their next encounter away from home . . . Yesterday, the Redskins bowed to the New York Giants, 6 to 17, before a crowd of 18,000 fans in the Polo Grounds . . . The Boston club, coached by Eddie Casey, meets Pittsburgh on Sunday and will then jump to Detroit to take on the Detroit Lions in a mid-week contest . . . The homecoming game will be played at Fenway Park, Nov. 3, against the Philadelphia Eagles.

Crossley Wins From Father—For the second time in four years father and son met in the annual contest for the Norfolk Golf Club golf championship. Again the son emerged victorious, when Wilfred Crossley downed his father, Harry, yesterday, by a 2-and-1 score.

College Football Results

Adrian 19, Detroit Tech 0.
Alabama 35, Tennessee 0.
Alabama P. I. 33, Kentucky 0.
Albion 0, Hope 0.
Albion N. 19, East Orange N. 0.
Alma 6, Kalamazoo 0.
American 6, Coast Guard 3.
Amherst 12, Rochester 0.
Army 13, Harvard 0.
Assumption 27, Lawrence Tech 0.
Augustana 31, Yankton 6.
Aurora 39, Mission Coll. 8.

Bates 6, Boston 6.
Benedict 21, Paine 0.
Bethany 13, Allegheny 0.
Bluffton 0, Rio Grande 0.
Boston C. 18, Michigan State 6.
Bucknell 3, Western Maryland 0.
Buffalo 7, Alfred 0.

California 6, Santa Clara 0.
California Aggies 7, Sacramento (JC) 7.
California T. 13, Fairmont T. 7.
Carlton 6, St. Olaf 0.
Carson Newman 46, Tusculum 0.
Catawba 26, Hampden Sydney 6.
Catholic 13, Detroit 7.
C. C. N. Y. 19, Lowell T. S. 0.
Central Normal 19, St. Joseph's 8.
Cheyney T. 95, Princess Anne 0.
Cincinnati 7, Indiana 0.
Clark 6, A. & I. 6.
Clarkson 24, R. P. I. 6.
Coe 0, Cornell C. 0.
Colgate 52, Lafayette 0.
College of Ozarks 13, Ouachita 7.
Colorado 58, Colorado Mines 0.
Colorado C. 13, Brigham Young 12.
Concord T. 13, New River T. 6.
Concordia T. 20, Dana 6.
Connecticut State 7, Worcester P. I. 6.

Dartmouth 41, Brown 0.
Davier 13, Arkansas S. N. C. 0.
Denison 13, Wittenberg 0.
Denver 12, Utah State 7.
DePauw 14, Muncie Teachers 7.
Dickinson 14, Swarthmore 7.
Dickinson T. 6, Ellendale T. 0.
Dillard 7, Tongaloo 6.
Drake 6, Creighton 6.
Drexel 12, Lebanon 0.
Dubuque 12, Iowa Wesleyan 7.

Earlham 31, Holbrook 6.
East Stroudsburg T. 6, Brenton T. 0.
East Texas T. 13, West Carolina T. 0.
Elmhurst 0, Wheaton 0.
Elon 12, Roanoke 0.
Emory & Henry 14, Richmond 6.
Erskine 0, Wofford 0.
Evansville 12, Oakland City 7.
Everleth J. C. 6, Northland 0.

Findlay 33, Ferris I. 6.
Fordham 13, Vanderbilt 7.
Fort Hays T. 34, Wichita 6.
Franklin & Marshall 19, Geneva 12.
Fresno State 13, Chico State 0.

Georgetown 13, Miami (Fla.) 0.
Georgetown C. 7, East Kentucky 6.
Georgia 13, N. C. State 0.
Georgia Tech 6, Duke 0.
Gettysburg 7, Mt. St. Mary's 7.
Glenville State 14, Slippery Rock 12.
Greeley State 6, Montana State 0.
Greenbrier M. S. 7, Emory and Henry R. 0.
Grove City 7, Morris Harvey 0.

Hampton I. 12, Bluefield 8.
Hanover 6, Louisville 6.
Haverford 13, Wesleyan 7.
Hillsdale 9, Wayne 6.
Holy Cross 13, Manhattan 13.
Huron 6, Dakota Wesleyan 0.

Idaho (SB) 13, Western State 0.
Illinois Normal 13, Charleston 6.
Indiana T. 54, Edinboro T. 0.
Iowa S. T. 21, West Michigan S. T. 14.
Ironwood (J. C.) 14, Hibbing Jr., 13.

Jacksonville T. 30, Marion I. 0.
Jamestown 14, Maryville T. 0.
Johnson City T. 13, Cullowhee 6.
Jordan 10, Mich. M. & T. 7.
Juniata 18, Bridgewater 0.
Junior 14, Hibbing J. C. 13.

Kansas 31, Kansas Fresh. 0.
Kent State 6, Otterbein 0.
Kenyon 7, Hiram 0.
Knox 6, Lawrence 6.
Knoxville 0, J. C. Smith 0.
Kentucky S. I. C. 35, Lane 0.

Lake Forest 65, Northwestern C. 0.
Lemoyne 25, Fisk 0.
Lincoln 7, W. Va. State 0.
Lockhaven T. 19, Kutztown T. 0.
Louisiana C. 6, S. F. Austin 0.
Louisiana State 12, South Arkansas 7.
Luther 30, Eau Claire T. 6.

Macalaster 7, Concordia 7.
Mackendree 20, Western S. T. 0.
Maine 26, Arnold 0.
Manchester 7, Franklin 6.
Mansfield T. 3, Bloomsburg T. 0.
Maryland 6, Virginia M. I. 0.
Mass. State 7, R. I. State 6.
McKendree 20, Macomb T. 0.
McMurray 20, Westmoreland 6.
Mercer 14, Presbyterian 7.
Miami (O.) 28, John Carroll 12.
Michigan 20, Wisconsin 12.
Michigan Normal 7, Central State 6.
Millikin 13, Illinois Wesleyan 7.
Millsaps 7, Birmingham Southern 6.
Minnesota 20, Tulane 0.
Mississippi 27, Florida 6.
Missouri 48, Missouri Fresh 0.
Monmouth 40, Bradley 0.
Montclair T. 21, Millersville T. 0.
Moravian 21, Brooklyn 0.
Morehouse 24, Talledega 0.
Morrisville Aggies 31, Hartwick 7.

Nebraska 0, Kansas State 0.
Nebraska Wesleyan 13, Peru T. 0.
New Mexico 20, Flagstaff T. 0.
N. M. Aggies 7, Arizona S. T. 6.
New York 33, Penn M. A. 7.
North Carolina 14, Davidson 0.
North Central 6, Eureka 0.
North Dakota 6, S. D. State 6.
Northeastern 33, Norwich 0.
N'eastern O. T. 7, N'western O. T. 0.
Notre Dame 9, Pittsburgh 6.
N. Y. Aggies 14, Wagner 7.

Oberlin 12, Hamilton 6.
Ohio 20, Marshall 13.
Ohio Northern 54, Bowling Green 0.
Ohio State 28, Northwestern 7.
Olivet 6, Charlotte 0.
Oklahoma 16, Iowa State 0.
Oregon 14, Idaho 0.
Oregon State 13, Southern California 7.

Panhandle Aggies 9, Southwestern T. 7.
Pennsylvania 34, Columbia 0.
Pennsylvania (B) 12, Navy (B) 12.
Penn State 26, Lehigh 0.
Pomona 14, Whittier 6.
Potomac State 0, Shepherd 0.
Princetop 29, Rutgers 6.
Providence 26, Colby 0.
Purdue 19, Chicago 0.

Randolph Macon 26, Delaware 0.
Ripon 21, Beloit 0.
River Falls T. 19, Stout Institute 0.

Salem 7, Davis and Elkins 0.
San Diego S. C. 14, La Verne 6.
San Francisco 20, Guyaga 0.
Santa Rosa (JC) 6, Ricks 0.
Shenandoah 63, Gallaudet 7.
South Dakota 13, Morningside 13.
Southern Methodist 10, Rice 0.
Southern Oregon N. 14, Albany 0.
Spearfish T. 14, Sioux Falls 7.
Spring T. 7, Missouri Mines 2.
Springfield 13, New Hampshire 0.
State Tea. 13, East. Illinois T. 0.
St. Edward 7, Schreiner Institute 3.
St. Josephs 7, Susquehanna 0.
St. Cloud T. 13, Winona T. 0.
St. Lawrence 6, St. Francis 0.
St. Mary's 7, St. Thomas 6.
St. Norbert 7, Carroll 0.
St. Viator 20, So. Illinois T. 7.
Sull Ross T. 19, Col. of Mines 7.
Syracuse 18, Ohio Wesleyan 10.

Toledo 18, Case 7.
Temple 13, Carnegie Tech 0.
Texas Christian 19, Texas A. & M. 14.
Texas 19, Centenary 13.
Trinity 13, Hobart 6.
Tufts 20, Middlebury 14.
Tuskegee 3, Wilberforce 0.

Union 31, Moorhead 0.
Ursinus 21, Muhlenberg 0.
Upsala 14, American I. C. 0.

Valley C. T. 13, Wahpeton S. 6.
Valparaiso 14, Defiance 7.
Vermont 6, Union 0.
Villanova 20, La Salle 0.
Virginia 12, St. John's 0.
Virginia Union 38, St. Augustine 0.
Virginia State 13, Howard 0.

Wabash 60, Rose P. I. 3.
Washington 21, Washington State 0.
Washington C. 10, Johns Hopkins 0.
Washington & Lee 14, Centre 7.
Western Reserve 27, Baldwin Wallace 14.
Western Kentucky 35, Transylvania 0.
Westchester T. 34, Baltimore 0.
W. Va. Wesleyan 19, Waynesburg 6.
Whitewater T. 28, Milwaukee T. 0.
William & Mary 44, Guilford 0.
Williams 27, Bowdoin 6.
Wooster 7, Akron 0.

Xavier 13, Arkansas State 0.

Yale 7, Navy 6.
Ypsilanti T. 7, Mt. Pleasant T. 0.

College Polo Result

Cornell 14, Cortland P. C. 6.

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Evs. 8:40, 50c to $3. Mts. Wed., Sat., 2:40, 50c-$2

Pacific Frontier Opened by Indians Under PWA Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—One of the farthest corners of the United States, the region south of Cape Flattery, is being opened up by means of grants under the Federal Emergency Relief Act of 1935. Makah Indians are engaged in building a road from Neah Bay to Lake Ozette that will place a hitherto remote outpost of the American frontier in the path of motorists.

Allotments of this State's share of the $4,800,000,000 emergency fund were assigned to every community of size, as of Oct. 1, with work begun or assured. Through the various agencies, public works range from the $4,000,000 Roza reclamation in eastern Washington down to bleachers for a country high school ball field.

Frogs Rolls to Jobs

To those waiting for projects to be approved or for actual cash in hand to begin with, the work has seemed slow; and with only a little over 5000 actually at work on the first of the month, out of about 62,000 employables, the accomplishment has seemed puny. But, as explained by James E. Bradford, state director of the National Emergency Council, figures are no indication of the amount of foundational work done. First, employables from the Washington Emergency Relief Administration have been classified in the National Re-employment Service; then, after bids were received and contracts for public works were let, lists have been supplied to contractors—so many carpenters, so many brick layers and so many unskilled laborers, and in this way men have been by degrees transferred from relief to their own line of work.

Education and Finance

Under the Public Works Administration, the erection of schools takes the lead. Thirty-three new school buildings were assured by Oct. 1, mostly in rural districts. The University of Washington has received a grant for a chemistry building and for a plant for testing airplanes, with an air tunnel. A project in hand is an industrial plant for the blind of the State, prepared largely by the blind themselves.

Under the PWA, where it is necessary to match federal funds with 55 per cent of the cost of the project, there is, so far, a tendency for cities to raise their share by bond issues or other means, rather than to borrow from the Government. One of the most ambitious bond issues was voted by Bellingham—a sum of $500,000 for a new high school building, contingent upon a federal allotment.

Up to Ability

In general, the PWA is handling projects which cost over $25,000, while those under that amount are taken care of by the Works Progress Administration. Here, too, sponsors of projects, although not obliged to match funds, are raising a part of the cost up to their ability. Under the WPA many smaller but useful works are under way. In one project

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United States and Canada

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Fine Makes of Shoes
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6c per pound
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Modern Methods Throughout
Service and Courteous Treatment
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The Largest Assortment of Lumber in the City and Our Prices Are Competitive.
Your complete satisfaction is our objective.
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AN INSTITUTION THAT HAS SERVED THE CITY AND COUNTRY FOR 48 YEARS.

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TURN TO QUALITY · TURN TO ECONOMY
Piggly Wiggly (Canadian) Ltd.
Operating 22 Modern Food Markets in Winnipeg

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Choose your
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In any one of their eleven smart shades!
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Glorious new shades of Caribou, Hindustan, Spicy, Cordovan, Durbar, Highnoon, Londonmist, Smokebrown, Greydusk, Mentone, Sierra, Teadance, Danglo.
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For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone 86311

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Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods, Operated Co-operatively, Sponsored in Western Canada by
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COOPER & McCLUSKY
Hardware
FREE radio tube testing (in your home); Radio Service; Insulating; Glass and Glazing; Electrical and Plumbing Supplies; Wallpaper and Paperhanging; Paints and Decorating.
We Deliver Anywhere in Greater Winnipeg
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for Men and Women
AAAA TO EEE, SIZE 1 TO 12
Yours for Foot Comfort

Macdonald Shoe Store
LIMITED
494 MAIN STREET

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
32 Emerald Street, S. Baker 3320
Look for Ontario display advertising in the News Section.

THE D. W. ROBINSON CO. LTD
WALK! DO NOT HOBBLE!
You can be sure of Comfort and Style if you choose your
Shoes at ROBINSON'S
Hamilton's Shopping Centre
FOR WOMEN AND MISSES
"ROBLYNE'S" $5.00 | "SMARTIES" $3.95

Hamilton's Drugs Limited
175 John St. S.—Regent 1600
Main and Locke—Regent 2500
Cannon and Sherman—Garfield 5404
222 Kenilworth No.—Garfield 4422
Concession and E. 23 St.—Garfield 7110
Main and Gage—Garfield 4224
A Complete Assortment for Dyes
We Deliver Anything Anywhere

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Fairmont 218, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
50 employees. Modern equipment. 5 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars.
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met 1840

CUMMING
The Clothier
New Address, 248 Dundas Street
Paris Garters and New "Free Swing" Suspenders
We specialize in Made-to-Measure Suits and Overcoats

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

LONDON
(Continued)

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION

EVERYONE'S FRIEND

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors and special creations.

QUALITY—SERVICE

We Aim to Be Worthy

Plants at

LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, UCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY FOREST, CAYUGA, CARGIL

Cairncross the Chemists

As close to you as your phone.
PROMPT CITY DELIVERY
SODA WATER FOUNTAIN SERVICE
216 Dundas Street *St. Joseph Hospital
580 Hamilton Road *616 Dundas Street
197 Wortley Road

CAIRNCROSS OPTICAL CO.
BAROMETERS, FIELD GLASSES, GOGGLES and other Optical Merchandise.
Metcalf 33 426 CLARENCE STREET

Smallman & Ingram Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store

Shop in our store for beautiful fur coats, made to measure in the latest fashion.

These may be purchased on the new "Deferred Payment Plan"

SECOND FLOOR

IDEAL BAKERY
Quality Bread, Buns, Rolls, Pies, Cakes, etc.
Our drivers deliver gladly.
Special phone orders expected.
W. HEMPHILL, Mgr.
233 Grand Ave. Ph. { Met. 2795-W / Met. 2795-J

SUPERTEST

Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

FEARNLEY'S FINER FOODS
Full line all table supplies.
Handle only Government Inspected Blue Brand Beef
Groceteria, Fruits and Vegetables
879 Waterloo St. at Grosvenor
Met 5404-05 We Deliver

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones. 6 Motor Deliveries

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as the *Furniture House of Western Ontario.*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1178

OTTAWA

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

INSURANCE **GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN**
Since 1870 Ottawa
Limited Q 500

TORONTO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

Miss Puritan says:—
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171

PURITAN LAUNDRESS & DRYCLEANING SERVICE
222 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

Geo. CRUM
Why not let me assist you with your
INSURANCE
Problems?
80 YONGE STREET AD. 6334

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

FORMAL ATTIRE
Formal attire immaculately cleaned and hand pressed by our "REVITALIZED" dry-cleaning system.

Toronto LAUNDERERS and DRY CLEANERS
LLOYDBROOK 2161 Limited

EN-AR-CO—The VERY BEST

MILNES FUEL OIL
88 KING ST. E.—TORONTO

Library Shelf
HELEN ALEXANDER
LENDING LIBRARY
Greeting Cards and Gifts
2373 Yonge St., opp. Post Office

The PATRICIAN
(TEA ROOMS)
Corner Yonge and Heath Streets
TEAS—LUNCHEONS—DINNERS
Reasonable Prices Phone HU. 7221
Special Thanksgiving and Sunday Dinner

DOAN
COAL CO., Limited
Your Patronage Is Solicited
LL. 3131 - COAL - COKE
LY. 2151 - FUEL OIL

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

G. S. BEER FURS
REPAIRING - CLEANING
1161 ST CLAIR W. KE. 7378

In North Toronto for
Popular Priced FOOTWEAR
for all the family
IT'S
The Naborhood Shoe Store
for Complete Satisfaction
CITY LIMITS 3455 YONGE ST.

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel
LUNCHEONS TEA DINNERS
Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St. W.
(Just East of St. George St.)

Ford
MAGUIRE MOTORS, Ltd.
Authorized Ford Dealers
PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO
E. D. MAGUIRE Telephone 201

"ISN'T IT THE TRUTH"
SAXBY HILL
GIVES
Guaranteed Plumbing and Heating Repairs Alterations
Hudson 1717

The Best Food Served in the Best Way to the Best People
Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 ADELAIDE STREET E EL. 9855

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

WINDSOR

CHARMING

Frocks of crepe and novelty weaves in the lovely new autumn shades. Rustleaf, myrtle, oasis, red, gold, glory blue, oak, matelot and black offer a delightful variety of styles for all occasions at moderate prices.

THE C. H. **SMITH** COMPANY LIMITED

DIAMONDS
and Diamond Setting are our specialties
Also
Watches, Jewelry and Silverware
Optical Department
Gift Shop
Licensed Gold Buyers
W. H. McCREERY
Jewellers
218 Ouellette Avenue, Windsor

Ed Laird
MEN'S OUTFITTER
Featuring value overcoats, all wool, at $21.50 up—Important woollens.
415 Ouellett Ave. Tel. 3-4313

Always Open—Never Closed
Royal Windsor Garage
Every Service for Your Car
Towing, Storage, Repairs
Fender and Body Bumping
Duco Painting
Washing, Polishing, Simonizing
Tire and Battery Service
Gas, Grease, Oils, Accessories
Brake Service. Reasonable Prices
314 DOUGALL

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

ONTARIO

WINDSOR
(Continued)

"POCA-BLOX"
The Wrapped Fuel
$10.50 per ton
QUALITY COKE AND COAL
NICHOLAS COAL CO.
LIMITED
Tecumseh and Janette—3-6311

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpsons
MONTREAL'S FAVORITE SHOPPING CENTRE
• Women's and Children's Wear.
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings.
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods.

Originators of
"Full Shade Brighter" Cleaning
Dechaux
Montcalm 3131

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

FUR COATS
Made to Measure
Remodelling and Repairing

JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
LA. 7029 1193 Phillips Square

COAL FUEL OIL **DOLLARD 4601**
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal
COMPANY LIMITED

Good Shoes *for all occasions*
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 ST. CATHERINE WEST

MOTHER'S BREAD
Delicious Doughnuts and Bran Muffins
Pies and Cakes
Inter-City Baking Co.
Operating A. & L. Strachan, Ltd.
Harbour 9191

STOP & SHOP
"The Canadian Owned Stores"
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
Use the Phone—We Deliver

LINENS
imported direct from Ireland and the Continent.
HANDKERCHIEFS
Large assortment in latest designs.
$2.00 dozen and up.
JUL. HEIM
1420 DRUMMOND STREET

MAITLAND
Confectioner
Home-made types of cakes a specialty.
Fltz 4651

Hayes Garage
"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"
1179 DRUMMOND STREET
Tel. MArquette 6926
Res. ELwood 2284

W. R. CLARKE
INSURANCE of All Kinds
Specializing in
ANNUITIES
722 DOMINION SQUARE BUILDING
Phones: Office LA 7227. Res. WI 4986

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Buy With Confidence!
SIMPSONS
Guarantee is your full protection
THE ROBERT **SIMPSON** WESTERN LIMITED
REGINA, SASK.

Bill Ransom
solicits the patronage of Monitor readers at his
AVENUE LUNCHEONETTE
2112 TWELFTH AVENUE REGINA

Hair Dressing
Shampoo and Finger Wave
50c, Any Morning
ROSE BEAUTY SHOPPE
1830 Rose St. Phone 29868

SASKATCHEWAN

SASKATOON

TUCKER & BATE
DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS
Repairing and Alterations
Corner of C and 20th St., West

COAL and WOOD
THE BEST OBTAINABLE
Empire Lumber & Fuel Co. Ltd.
Phone 5458 715 Second Ave.

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS, LTD.
PHONE 5551 731 BROADWAY

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

ACCOMMODATIONS

LONDON—Miss M. Browne, 36-39 Maddox St., W. 1. May. 0477, will gladly give particulars of accommodation she has personally inspected and can recommend; board residence, furnished flats, rooms, furnished and unfurn.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.
A charming guest house beside Kensington Gardens; every comfort; excellent cooking; inclusive terms from 3 gns. a week. Proprietress, 12 Prince of Wales Terrace, W. 8. (Phone Western 0143.)

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham. S. E. 15. New Cross 0496.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

BUILDING, repairing and decorating. E. W. EASDOWN, 24 Ivydale Road, Nunhead, London, S. E. 15. New X 3332.

CARS FOR HIRE

DAY AND NIGHT
PRIVATE CAR HIRE SERVICE
Telephone PUTNEY 4001. Tariffs on Request. Private Car Sales, Maintenance, and Supplies

DRESSMAKING

FRENCH DRESSMAKER and MILLINER makes up Ladies' own materials. Moderate charges. MLLE. COLLO, 18 Earls Court Gardens, London, S. W. 5 (Opposite Earls Court Station). Frobisher 3380.

DUPLICATING

NEAT accurate work at short notice. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55 King William Street, London, E.C. 4. MAN. 3629.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Wakeman & Cadogan Employment Agency (Miss White), 16 Elizabeth St., London, S. W. 1 Near Victoria Coach Station. Tel. Sloane 2081 Open daily 10-5:30; Saturdays 10-12.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

LONDON — Lady would like another lady to share, and help towards expenses, her little home on Garden Estate, W. 3. Runs own house and car, light cooking, recreation and study, music. References. Box W-202, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON—Charming unfurnished flat, large bedroom with running water, sitting room, kitchen-dining room and bathroom; rent £140 per annum; garage for small car if required. Apply 98 Gloucester Place, W. 1.

LONDON, BELSIZE PARK—Charming self-contained unfurnished flat, 2 spacious rooms, kitchen, bath; pleasant outlook, quiet. OWNER, 22 Belsize Park, Hampstead, N. W. 3. Primrose 4202.

LONDON, PUTNEY—Nicely decorated flat, sitting room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom; moderate rent. MARTIN, 41 Erpingham Road, S. W. 15.

LONDON—Lady has two newly converted flats in Chelsea to let with 1 or 2 bedrooms, at £115 and £150 p. a. Key with BEST, GAPP & PARTNERS, 5, SLOANE SQUARE, LONDON, S. W. 1.

UNFURNISHED SMALL FLATS for ladies; 3 rooms and offices; constant hot water; resident caretaker, modern decorations. W. 2: £100 per annum; near South Kensington: £130 per annum. Also furnished bed-sitting-room near Sloane Square. Flats and rooms available Putney, Brighton, Sutton. Apply: Women's Pioneer Housing, 83, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S. W. 1.

FLATLETS

LONDON—UNFURNISHED FLATLET, bed-sitting room, kitchen-dining room; rent £85 per annum; suitable lady in business. App? 98 Gloucester Place, W. 1.

LONDON, North Kensington—Flatlet, unfurnished, self-contained, including large light room, bath, kitchenette, lavatory, pleasant neighbourhood, suit two friends, 2 min. buses, trains; 21/- per wk. Owner, tel. Wordsworth 1659. Box W-32, 2 Adelphi Ter., London, W.C.2.

FURNISHINGS

YOU WILL SAVE MONEY when Furnishing if you write P. W. SCUTT, Furnishing Consultant, 53, Kings Road, Chelsea, London, S. W. 3.

HOUSES FOR SALE

EALING district. Houses and flats. Apply: LESLIE MINNIS & CO., A.A.I. 26, Bond St., Ealing, London, W.5. Surveys, Valuations, Rents collected, Insurances effected, Mortgages arranged. Tel. EALing 2127.

LONDON—Lady is desirous of selling her superbly modernised freehold house, near Sloane Square, with 4 bedrooms, bath, 2 reception rooms, etc., for £3650. Key with BEST, GAPP & PARTNERS, 5, SLOANE SQUARE, LONDON.

HOUSES TO LET

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES — Semi-detached modern house, lounge hall, 2 reception, 4 bedrooms, large kitchen, Sentry boiler, gas, electric light and power; nice garden. £80 per annum; exclusive. Apply 24 Fassett Rd.

JEWELLERS

J. WHITEHOUSE
37 Warwick Street, Belgravia, London, S. W. 1
Watch, Clock and Jewellery Repairs.
Stones reset, Plating and Gilding. All work promptly and expertly executed. Phone Vic. 6085.

LAUNDRIES

AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY ACTON, W. 3. (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers' Research Association

Tel. Park 7211 Estd. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10.
Depot at 159 High Street, Notting Hill Gate.

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied; insurance arranged; tyres, motor and electrical accessories. REID, STOPFORD & RIDD, 59 Kinnerton St., Wilton Place, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 2939.

OPTICIANS

CECIL DAY, F. B. O. A., CONSULTING OPTICIAN—In personal attendance at LONDON, CAMBERLEY, BRISTOL. Appointments can be arranged by writing to CECIL DAY, 68 High St., Camberley, Surrey. Tel. No. Camberley 648.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

P. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(P. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents, Trade Marks and Designs

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON, 21 Orsett Terrace, W. 2. Pad. 4097 —Under new management; comfortable bed-sitting room and breakfast 6/-; weekly from 21/6.

LOUGHTON—Paying guests received or board residence as required; London 35 minutes. Mrs. Gillingham, 28 Roding Road, Loughton, Essex.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

DUPLICATING, TYPEWRITING, ETC. The Talbot Typewriting Office (Miss G. Phenix) 21 Mincing Lane, London, E. C. Phone MANsion Ho. 3302

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

POST VACANT

KENT—Young companion tutor wanted, January-August, 1936; of university standard; Christian Scientist preferred; for girl of 15; all subjects; fond of outdoor life; country home. Box W-171, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST WANTED

LADY would like part-time secretarial work; knowledge of typing and French. Box M-1034, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

SOLICITOR (29) qualified 1930. Experience of conveyancing, probate, general practice, desires post as asst. solicitor or managing-clerk. Box W-199, 2, Adelphi Ter., London, W. C. 2.

WANTED LONDON—Post as Daily Housekeeper, or would look after lady needing care. Box W-187, 2, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

ROOMS TO LET

CHELSEA, LONDON—Conveniently situated, comfortably furnished Bed Sitting Rooms. Reasonable terms—meals optional. Flaxman 0372 or Box M-814, 2 Adelphi Terr. London W. C. 2.

LONDON, N.8—Furnished bed-sitting rooms, use of fitted kitchen and bathroom, 'phone meters; large garden; 3 minutes train and bus; 25/- inclusive. Apply OWNER, 16, Crescent Road, or Mountview 4024.

LONDON, BAYSWATER—Misses Evans and Livesay are moving to 34A, Clanricarde Gardens, W. 2, at the end of November. Rooms and suites, furnished and unfurnished. Bays. 2576.

LONDON, KENSINGTON (off Kensington Rd.)—Rooms, furnished and unfurnished, fitted basins, running water, some with separate kitchenettes. Mrs. Kennedy, 45, Russell Rd., W. 14.

LONDON—Attractive furnished bed-sitting room with breakfast in modern house, 8, Cheltenham Terrace, S. W. 1.

LONDON—Rooms to let, furnished and unfurnished, with board; moderate terms. 35, Coiville Terrace, Bayswater, W. 11.

LONDON, KENSINGTON — Divan sitting rooms, breakfast and service; moderate terms; single and double. 16 Warwick Road, S. W. 5. Tel. Flaxman 8613.

LONDON, W. 1., 32 Manchester St., Welbeck 3116—Attractive divan rooms with running water and telephones; terms including breakfast from 30/-.

LONDON, BALHAM, S. W.—Newly decorated divan room in owner's house, fitted basin; 15/- weekly. 20, Manville Rd., S. W. 17.

LONDON, 19 Cambridge St., W. 2—Furnished suite; suitable married couple; hot and cold, telephone, meals, service. PADD. 4859.

LONDON — Comfortable bed-sitting rooms, phone, gas fire, hot and cold basin, central; Mayfair 0678, 13 Half Moon St., W. 1.

NORBURY, LONDON — Bed-sitting room; quiet; suit student; excellent train service; buses, trams pass door; moderate. 1197 London Road.

TAILORS

LAVERS WAY & CO., 223 Upper Richmond Road, S. W. 15 (Putney 6169)—Ladies' and gentlemen's tailor and habit maker (established 25 years); renovations, remodelling; fur work.

TEACHERS

CHRISTINE DAY, B. A.—Exp. teacher, English language, literature, writing, speech; foreigners, children coached. 41 Redcliffe Road, London, S. W. 10.

JOHN NOWELL—Pianoforte Lessons. Classes. Lectures, on Pianoforte Playing. Wigmore Hall Studios, 36-40 Wigmore St., London, W. 1. Welbeck 2266.

LEARN TO MAKE YOUR OWN HATS
The School of Millinery
(MISS CARTER)
68 Wigmore Street, London
1 doz. lessons 1½ hrs. each, 3 GNS; full course with certificate by arrangement.

SECRETARIAL TRAINING for educated young ladies at moderate fees; tuition includes actual experience in up-to-date business office; specialities: Languages, verbatim reporting, stock exchange subjects; 7 months' course. Full particulars on application. H. CRAIG-KELLY & CO., 20 Cosphall Ave., London, E. C. 2.

TEA ROOMS

RAINBOW CAKE SHOP
500a, Edgware Rd. Home-made cakes, pastries, pies, jams, chocolates. Lunches and Teas.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

RYAN and RYAN
(The House Bureau) Flaxman 2747
Queens Elm Corner, Church Street, Chelsea
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
Special attention Rent collection and management.

WANTED

LADY requires another to join her travelling to Vevey, Switzerland, November, paying own expenses. Charming flat, moderate terms. Box W-188, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LADY wishes passage to Bombay in return for services. Capable and willing. Box W-201, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

England

LONDON

T. H. CANTELL
MERCHANT TAILOR
117 Cheapside, E. C. 2
(Nearly opposite Bow Church)
Telephone National 8776
"Thought, Care and Real Tailoring"

TRUNKS and TRAVEL GOODS
Actual Maker
TOM HILL (Sloane Sq.) Ltd.
S. W. 1.
Phone Sloane 8969

EDWIN EVANS
Will make your Shirts and Pyjamas to your own measurements and requirements.
47 Rathbone Place, W. 1
Museum 6137
INNES HENDERSON'S SCOTCH UNDERWEAR STOCKED.

LONDON TO ESSEX **NATIONAL** Telephone South Benfleet 58 PARCELS & GOODS EXPRESS ROAD DELIVERIES SERVICES
Depot and Offices: TARPOTS CORNER THUNDERSLEY, ESSEX

COURT DRESSMAKER
Revilo-Powell
Late fitter to Handley-Seymour
Now at 22 King Street
Portman Square, W. 1
Tel.: Welbeck 1741
Colonial Customers Invited

FURS REMODELLED
Redyed or renovated at MINIMUM COST
Reliable furs at specially low prices. We shall be pleased to estimate and advise.
PETERS & WHELAN LTD.
Bond St. House, 14 Clifford St., W. 1.
(Reg. 6961)
20 years West End experience

Phone: FLAxman 1701.
PRINTING
Strictly Private and Confidential.
PITE & THYNNE,
Works: Manresa Rd., Chelsea
Postal Address, 278a King's Road, S.W.3

F. WARREN & CO.'S
WARRANTED
COALS
Drayton House, Gordon Street, W. C. 1
(Facing Euston Station)
Phone Museum 0732-3-4

A French Hand Laundry for Ladies' Finery and Gentlemen's Linen
Write or 'phone . . .
MADAME EUGENIE
28 Palmer St., Victoria St., Vic. 7760 London, S. W. 1

LONDON

LONDON
(Continued)

There are **No feet**

OR TOO DIFFICULT FOR US TO FIT AND GIVE COMFORT

Charles H. Baber LTD.
302-308 Regent Street, W. 1

CROWN LAUNDRY
CROWN LAUNDRY
Rigault Road, Fulham
Telephone PUTney 0127
Soft water used. Mending Free. Personal attention given by Mrs. Joyce Newton to customers' wishes.
Reasonable prices.

JACOB
modern furniture
decoration
fabrics
glass
lampshades
rugs
screens, etc.
55 Curzon-street
Mayfair, W. 1
TELEPHONE: GROSVENOR 2073

"A Bargain in Every Purchase"
is the slogan adopted by
Bradley & Perrins Ltd.
who supply only the best and most reliable goods at moderate prices. General Fancy and Furnishing Drapers. 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367 and 369 Harrow Road, Paddington, London, W. 9.

HERBERT B. PIKE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
PERMANENT WAVING
Steam Process—No Heater System
68 Gloucester Road, S. W. 7
Potter & Moore's (St. George's Court)
Mitcham Lavender Tel. Western 2233

BACK-IN-A-DAY CLEANERS
219 BAKER STREET, N. W. 1
(Wel 8826)
115 WESTBOURNE GROVE, W. 2
(Bay 2287)
WE COLLECT AND DELIVER
"A Boon to Americans"

VERITY PRESS LTD
AGENDA PAPERS · BALANCE SHEETS
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PICTURE FRAMING
GILDING, etc.
Highest Class of Workmanship
J. MIDDLETON
231 King's Road, Chelsea
Telephone Flaxman 0739
Established 30 years.

Telephone Kensington 8328 *Licensed Valuers*
E. S. Campbell Ltd.
WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS
Japanese Cultured Pearls a Speciality
A good selection of second-hand Jewellery always in stock. Repairs of every description executed on the Premises. *Lowest prices always.*
16 BROMPTON ARCADE
Nr. Knightsbridge Station, S. W. 3

Dilleys Dairies
HIGH-CLASS DAIRY PRODUCE
Special terms to Restaurants and Hotels.
2 Old Queen Street
Whitehall 5535 WESTMINSTER, S. W. 1.

HAIRDRESSERS
Eugene Permanent Wavers
DAYMARD'S
(Founded 1887)
80-82 Pimlico Road (Near Sloane Square)
T. N. Sloane 1032
TEL. FLAXMAN 5265

KENDALL & SONS
(Chelsea) Ltd.
BUILDERS—DECORATORS
UPHOLSTERERS
High Class Work in Town or Country
Estimates and advice willingly given
15 SYDNEY ST., CHELSEA, S. W. 3

INDIVIDUALITY Ltd.
Gowns, Suits, Knitwear, etc.
55 George Street
Portman Square, W. 1
Moderate Prices Welbeck 6492

BRITANNIC CARBON COMPANY, Ltd.
E. C. H. Hendery P. Hendery
Carbons, Typewriter Ribbons, Typewriting, Duplicating Office, Stationery, Printing, etc. Translations.
Phone City 4521. 84 Mansion House Chambers, Queen Victoria St., E. C. 4.

INSURANCE
LIFE and ANNUITIES
Commercial Motor Vehicles a Speciality
E. T. NEEDHAM & CO.
Limited
85 LONDON WALL, E. C. 2.

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241 Regent Street 103 Cheapside
K Shoe Specialist

SALLY PAGE
KNIGHTSBRIDGE GALLERIES
58A Brompton Road, London
Near Knightsbridge Tube
Phone Kensington 2629
Period and Modern Furniture
from her own factory. Specialist in small pieces for flats and houses.
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New Radio Eye Spots Obstacles In the Pathway of Ships in Fog

A new "eye" for the mariner in fog has arrived in the "obstacle finder," a radio device which was introduced at the annual electric and radio show at Philadelphia last week.

A great liner gropes its way through a thick fog while on the roof of its wheelhouse the obstacle finder, a powerful radio transmitter, sweeps the horizon with a beam of ultra-short waves. These invisible waves on a frequency of 16 centimeters, travel like a searchlight beam.

As the ultra-short-wave beams strike any object in the course of the cruising liner, whether another vessel, iceberg or derelict, they are reflected back to the boat. A sensitive receiver aboard it picks up the reflected wave and measures the time interval in feet so that a navigator can tell exactly how far away the object is. By noting the characteristics of the reflected wave the mariner may even tellits size.

City of Short Waves

Germany is building what might be called a "Radio City of the Short Waves." For the Reich has announced that by 1936 it will have what may be the most powerful and best equipped short-wave radiocasting center in the world.

This new studio building, which is being constructed exclusively for short wave radiocasting, is believed to be Germany's answer to Great Britain, which is the Reich's great international short-wave competitor.

England let it be known a short while ago that two new super-power transmitters were to be added to its great short-wave transmitting center at Daventry.

The race to have the loudest radio voices in Europe has been entered recently by France, once the most hesitant of European nations in the development of any form of radiocasting. France is now forging ahead with plans for a system of short-wave dissemination to its colonies.

Short-Wave Programs

The following is a list of feature short-wave programs selected from the programs of various nations:

Tuesday, Oct. 22

Madrid—7 p. m.—Program for English listeners. EAQ, 30.8m. (9870kc.).

Schenectady, N. Y.—6:35 p. m.—Short Wave Mail Bag. W2XAF, 31.4m (9550kc.).

Berlin—9:15 p. m.—Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. DJD, 25.4m. (11,770kc.).

Montreal—9:30 p. m.—"This Is Paris"—soloists and orchestra. CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.78m. (6150kc.), CJRX, 25.60m. (11,720kc.).

Caracas, Venezuela—9:30 p. m.—Special programs dedicated to foreign radio clubs. YV2RC, 49.8m. (6112kc.).

Wednesday, Oct. 23

Schenectady, N. Y.—3:30 p. m.—Mexican Marimba Orchestra. W2XAD, 19.5m. (15,400kc.).

Rome—6 p. m.—Folklore concert. 2RO, 31.1m. (9635kc.).

Madrid—6:15 p. m.—Spanish music. EAQ, 30.8m. (9870kc.).

London—6:15 p. m.—A Countryman's Diary. GSC, 31.3m. (9580kc.), or GSB, 31.5m. (9510kc.), or GSL, 49.1m. (6110kc.).

Berlin—9:15 p. m.—Chamber music. DJD, 25.4m. (11,770kc.).

Thursday, Oct. 24

Eindhoven, Holland—9:10 a. m.—Song recital by Gaby Erhardt. PHI, 25.5m (11,730kc).

Madrid—7 p. m.—Program for English listeners. EAQ, 30.8m (9870kc).

Berlin—7:30 p. m.—Musical scenes from Goethe, Feuerbach and Wagner. DJD 25.4m (11,770kc).

Caracas, Venezuela—9:45 p. m.—Remembrances. YV2RC, 49.8m (6112kc).

Toronto—10 p. m.—Up-to-the-Minute latest news, music, literary and sports releases. CJRO, 48.78m (6150kc); CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.60m (11,720kc).

Friday, Oct. 25

Eindhoven, Holland—10:15 a. m.—Dance music. PHI, 25.5m (11,730kc).

Rome—6 p. m.—The American Hour. 2RO, 31.1m (9635kc).

London—7 p. m.—The Radio Follies. GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), or GSB, 31.5m (9510kc), or GSL, 49.1m (6110kc).

Berlin—8:45 p. m.—Male choirs. DJD, 25.4m (11,770kc).

Caracas, Venezuela—9:30 p. m.—Grand opera selections. YV2RC, 49.8m (6112kc).

Saturday, Oct. 26

Eindhoven, Holland—10:05 a. m.—The Troubadours. PHI, 25.5m (11730kc).

Geneva—5:30 p. m.—League of Nations. Summary of week's events. HBL, 31.2m (9650kc).

Madrid—7 p. m.—Program for English listeners. EAQ, 30.8m (9870kc).

London—7 p. m.—Gossip Hour. GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), or GSB, 31.5m (9510kc), or GSL, 49.1m (6110kc).

Caracas, Venezuela—8 p. m.—Venezuelan music. YV2RC, 49.8m (6112kc).

Montreal—10:30 p. m.—Charles Dornberger and his Mount Royal Hotel Orchestra. CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.78m (6150kc), CJRX, 25.60m (11,720kc).

Sunday, Oct. 27

Boston—4:15—Studio religious program on Christian Science. W1XAL (6040 or 11,790kc).

Boston—5:45—The World's Week—dramatized review of outstanding events, directed by Lewis Rex Miller, Editor of the Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor. W1XAL (6040 or 11,790kc).

[A Monday Short-Wave Feature]

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Australia

Western Australia

Kalgoorlie: Town Hall, Hannan Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 25.

Austria

Vienna: Grosser Musikvereinssaal, Bösendorferstrasse 12, 7:30 p. m., Nov. 9. In German.

Czechoslovakia

Prague: Merkur, Praha V, Pařízská tř. 9 7 p. m., Nov. 7. In German.

England

Hampshire

Bournemouth: The Winter Gardens, Exeter Road, 8 p. m., Oct. 31.

Lancashire

Preston: Guildhall, 8 p. m., Oct. 28.

Staffordshire

Stoke-on-Trent: Victoria Hall, Hanley, 8 p. m., Oct. 29.

Surrey

Redhill (auspices Society, Reigate): The Market Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 28.

Wiltshire

Swindon: Large Baths Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 31.

Yorkshire

Sheffield (First Church): The City Hall, 3 p. m., Oct. 27.

Scotland

Larnarkshire

Glasgow (Second Church): The Cinerama, Crosshill, 3 p. m., Oct. 27.

France

Paris (Second Church): Church Hall, 58 Boulevard Flandrin, 8 p. m., Nov. 5. In English. French translation read at 9:30 p. m.

Germany

Braunschweig: Kirchengebäude, Hedwigstrasse 1-2, 7:30 p. m., Nov. 2. In German.

Leipzig (First Church): Alberthalle, 8 p. m., Nov. 4. In German.

Magdeburg: Stadthalle, 4 p. m., Nov. 3. In German.

Schweidnitz: Grosser Saal der Braukommune, Adolf Hitler-Platz, 8 p. m., Nov. 5.

Switzerland

Lausanne: Maison du Peuple, 6:30 p. m., Nov. 7. In English. French translation read at 8:30 p. m.

United States

Alabama

Montgomery: Baldwin Junior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 1.

California

Beverly Hills: Church Edifice, 142 South Rexford Drive, 8 p. m., Oct. 29.

Carmel: Sunset Grammar School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 27.

Inglewood: Inglewood High School Auditorium, 230 South Grevillea Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 1.

Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 29.

Los Angeles (Sixteenth Church): Church Edifice, Ellenwood Drive and Merton Avenue, Eagle Rock, 8 p. m., Oct. 28.

Los Angeles (Thirtieth Church): Angeles Mesa Masonic Lodge, 5805 Crenshaw Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 31.

San Francisco (Fourth Church): Civic Auditorium, Grove and Larkin Streets, 2:30 p. m., Oct. 29.

San Mateo: Church Edifice, El Camino Real and Monte Diablo Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 1.

Santa Barbara: Church Edifice, 120 East Valerio Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 31.

Taft: Lincoln School Auditorium, Sixth and Warren Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 28.

Colorado

Alamosa: Church Edifice, Fourth Street and Ross Avenue, 3 p. m., Oct. 27.

Denver (First Church): Church Edifice, East Fourteenth Avenue and Logan Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.

Denver (Fifth Church): East Denver High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 29.

Montrose: Congregational Church, 3 p. m., Oct. 27.

Pueblo: Church Auditorium, Twelfth and Main Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 29.

Connecticut

Greenwich: Greenwich Hight School Auditorium, Field Point Road, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 28.

Middletown: Middletown High School Auditorium, Court Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 31.

New Canaan: Henry W. Saxe Junior High School, South Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 1.

Idaho

Blackfoot: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 31.

Illinois

Barrington: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 29.

Chicago (Second Church): Church Auditorium, Wrightwood and Pine Grove Avenues, 8 p. m., Oct. 28.

Chicago (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 4840 Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 28.

Chicago (Seventeenth Church): Assembly Hall, Fourteenth Floor, 32 West Randolph Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 29.

Chicago (Twenty-first Church): Avalon Park Public School Building, Eighty-first Street and Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 1.

Hinsdale: High School Gymnasium, South ... Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 2.

Indiana

Bloomington: Union Building, Indiana University, 3 p. m., Oct. 27.

Fort Wayne: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 28.

Gary: Seamon Hall, City Church Building, 569 Washington Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 29.

Indianapolis (Fourth Church): Cadle Tabernacle, 8 p. m., Oct. 28.

Lafayette: Eliza Fowler Hall, Purdue University, West Lafayette, 3 p. m., Oct. 27.

Michigan City: High School Auditorium, Spring and Detroit Streets, 3 p. m., Oct. 27.

Newcastle: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., Oct. 29.

Warsaw: Eagles Hall, 113½ East Center Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 28.

Iowa

Grinnell: Herrick Chapel, Grinnell College Campus, 8 p. m., Oct. 31.

Kansas

Great Bend: Congregational Church, 3 p. m., Oct. 27.

Maine

Portland: Strand Theater, Congress Street, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 27.

Massachusetts

Boston (The Mother Church): Colonial Theater, Boylston Street, 12:15 p. m., Nov. 1. Radiocast Station WHDH.

Fitchburg: B. F. Brown Junior High School, Academy and Elm Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 29.

Ipswich: First and South Congregational Church, 8 p. m., Oct. 31.

Lynn: First Methodist Episcopal Church, City Hall Square, 8 p. m., Nov. 1.

Northampton (First Church): Northampton High School, Main and New South Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 29.

Wellesley (First Church): Alumnae Hall, Wellesley College, 3 p. m., Oct. 27.

Michigan

Battle Creek: W. K. Kellogg High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 31.

Detroit (Second Church): Church Edifice, 147 East Grand Boulevard, near Jefferson Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 1.

Flint (Second Church): Masonic Temple, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 31.

Kalamazoo (Second Church): Central High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 29.

Lansing: Eastern High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 1.

Northville (auspices First Church, Plymouth): Penniman-Allen Theater, 8 p. m., Oct. 29.

Missouri

Montgomery City: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 1.

Montana

Butte: Church Edifice, 229 North Montana Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 27.

Great Falls: Grand Theater, 8 p. m., Oct. 28.

Havre: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 29.

Nebraska

Nebraska City: Church Edifice, Twelfth Street and First Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 1.

New Jersey

Palmyra (auspices First Church, Riverton): Broadway Theater, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 27.

West New York: Public School No. 5, Hudson Avenue, at Eleventh Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 1.

New York

Hempstead: Hempstead High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 1.

Jackson Heights: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 31.

Kingston: Municipal Auditorium, Broadway and Hoffman Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 1.

Mamaroneck: Mamaroneck Junior High School Auditorium, Boston Post Road, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 28.

New York (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 9 East Forty-third Street, 2:30 p. m., Nov. 2.

New York (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 520 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 2.

New York (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 29.

Olean: First Presbyterian Church, Laurens and Second Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 1.

North Carolina

Rocky Mount: Church Edifice, 213 South Church Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 28.

Pennsylvania

Allentown: Embassy Theater, 28 North Ninth Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 27.

Erie: Church Edifice, 618 Sassafras Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 31.

Philadelphia (Organization at Temple University): Alumni Hall, 1715 North Broad Street, 4:30 p. m., Oct. 31.

Scranton: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 31.

Stroudsburg: Sherman Theater, 526½ Main Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 27.

South Carolina

Darlington: Liberty Theater, 4 p. m., Oct. 27.

South Dakota

Sioux Falls: Coliseum, Main Avenue and Fifth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 31.

Utah

Salt Lake City (Second Church): Church Edifice, 566 East South Temple Street, 4 p. m., Oct. 27.

Virginia

Newport News: Paramount Theater, 3 p. m., Oct. 27. Radiocast Station WGH, 1310 kilocycles.

Wisconsin

Chippewa Falls: Junior High School, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 1.

Oshkosh (First Church): Grand Theater, 3 p. m., Oct. 27.

Plymouth: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 25.

Racine: Main Street Theater, 8 p. m., Oct. 28.

THE truly valiant dare everything except doing any other body an injury.
—SIR P. SIDNEY

Daily Features

AS UNKINDNESS has no remedy at law, let its avoidance be with you a point of honor.—H. BALLAU.

Worth Knowing

MOTORISTS DRIVING 40 MILES PER HOUR TRAVEL 59 FEET PER SECOND, AND SHOULD ALLOW AT LEAST 115 FEET FOR AN EMERGENCY STOP. AT 50 M.P.H. (74 F.P.S.) ALLOW 165 FT. AT 60 M.P.H. (88 F.P.S.) ALLOW 222 FT.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

1.

The First in 13 Years!

IMAGINE not traveling on any kind of train for 13 years, and then suddenly riding on the most famous train in the world! Since 1922 I had gone everywhere in a car—and "everywhere" means out into the West on all but one of the transcontinental highways, down around Florida, dipping into Mexico, up through Canada, and skirting Nova Scotia. But a meeting in Chicago which couldn't wait was the excuse for steaming out on the Twentieth Century Limited. On it, one leaves Boston at 3 p. m. and arrives in Chicago the next morning at 9.

One begins, of course, by telling one's friends as nonchalantly as possible about "having to take the Century out to Chicago"—and then looking out of the tails of the eyes to note the glowing appraisal. The next step is to call up for rates: Fare, $36.63; extra fare, $7.50; lower berth, $10.13—$54.26, not counting meals, tips, etc. (The return fare by air was $54.21, and no extras.) It is advisable to call one of the Monitor-advertised tour agencies, of course, and save all the bother. Whatever commission the obliging young man earned by bargaining for my transportation out and back, he was more than welcome to.

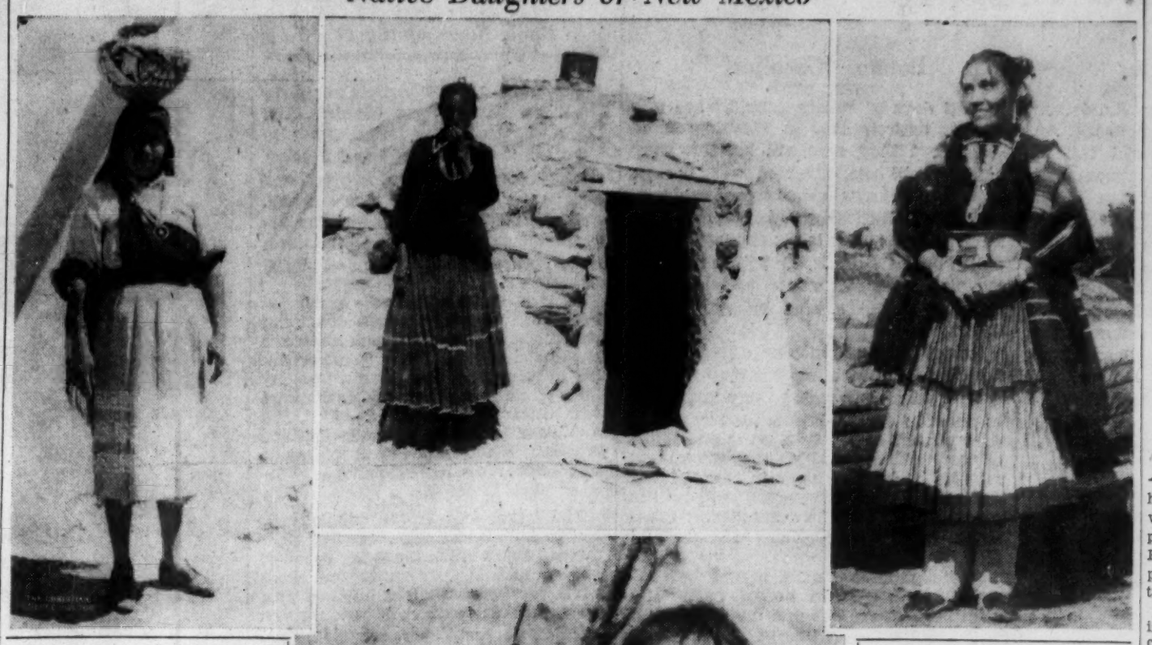
Came the day. A bag and brief case must be packed—and as lightly as possible, keeping in mind that for the return trip by air, one may carry free only 35 pounds of luggage.

I wasn't worth my salt in the office, although I did manage to imitate great activity, what with fingering through a stack of contributions—between glances at the clock. But by 2 o'clock I was positively useless. So many final looks at the billfold were necessary. Yes, the tickets were still there—Pullman car No. 320, lower 7. Yes, there was the money intact. And the contents of the brief case had to be occasionally checked and double checked. The local edition of the Monitor came from the press, and I slipped a copy into my pocket, and this was a reminder that the Reader's Digest might well be slipped in, too, for the flight back.

A few instructions to a capable assistant about carrying on the work—one doesn't dare let the subscribers see how well off they might be without the inside back page! Another glance at the clock, and then at the watch—both seemed to have gone backward. I rinsed my hands for the -teenth time; tried on again the new brown pigskin gloves; adjusted the fedora jauntily; took another last look at both sets of tickets; and finally donned the topcoat, and slipped out the side door.—DAILY FEATURES EDITOR.

(To be continued)

Native Daughters of New Mexico



Upper Left: Carrying Water; Center: Outside Her Hogan. Both Views Were Recorded for the Monitor Camera Club by Margaret Whittemore, Topeka, Kan. Upper Right: Ready for "Squaw Dance"; Photographed by Mrs. Paul E. Brink, Newcomb, N. M. Lower Center: Chuckling Papoose; Snapped by Mrs. Brink.

A Word a Day

What's in a Name

Answers to Correspondents

STRATTON is an English local surname, and derives from an ancestor who lived in one of the 15 villages of this name that line one of the old Roman roads in Great Britain. There are also 17 villages called *Stretton* (a variant of *Stratton* on the same route). The name is from the Anglo-Saxon *strœt*, and this in its turn is from the Latin *Strata*. The German *strasse* is a cognate form.

Froelich is a German nickname, and is a slightly altered form of the German adjective *Frölich*, which means "merry."

Hefferman denotes an occupation. In medieval days there was much subdivision of labor, especially in agricultural pursuits. Sheep herding and dairy produce were the principal industries, especially in Great Britain. So from these occupations we have surnames like *Shepherd* (the sheep-herd), *Goddart* (goat-herd), *Coulthard* (the man in charge of the colts), *Swinnart* (swine-herd), *Runciman* (the man who looked after the rounceys, or young horses, and *Hefferman*, who looked after the cattle.

Neal originates from more than one source. Sometimes it is from the baptismal name *Nigel*, but some bearers of the name have it from the Norse *Niel*; others from *Nesle* on the Somme, in France. In the fourteenth century there were two famous merchants in Amiens (then known as Amyas) whose names were *Neal* and *Corby*, and these appear frequently in the early records of the City of London. Each of these names also represents towns on the Somme.

For the SCRAPBOOK

If we all did the thing as it has always been done there would never be any progress.—*Roy L. Smith.*

It is the slowest pulsation which is the most vital. The hero will then know how to wait, as well as to make haste. All good abides with him who waiteth wisely.—*Thoreau.*

He that hath pity on another man's sorrow shall be free from it himself; and he that delighteth in, and scorneth the misery of another, shall one time or other fall into it himself.—*Sir Walter Raleigh.*

In Lighter Vein

Unprepared

The golfer had lost his ball, and, not unnaturally, was inclined to be annoyed with his caddie.

"Why didn't you watch where it went?" he asked.

"Well, sir," said the boy, "it don't usually go anywhere, and so it took me unprepared like."—*Pearson's Weekly* (London).

Willing

"Who Will Drive This Car Away for $50.00?" read a sign in a window of a used car dealer.

A man stopped at the window, read the sign and after some thought entered the store.

"I will take a chance," he offered. "Where's the money?"—*Neumode.*

"Yus, we've nearly finished now, sir. Only just got to stick this 'ere chip on."
—Tit-Bits

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Trust

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

A CHILD had learned to walk by pulling up to a large Newfoundland dog and clinging to him throughout her efforts. The dog was devoted to the little one, and proved a faithful protector always. Knowing only love from this gentle playmate, the child naturally felt that all dogs were kind and loving.

One day a relative took this child into an office building, and while in conversation with the man at one window, forgot the small tot. In looking for the child a few minutes later, the relative saw that she had crawled through some railings into an inclosure where a large watch dog was chained. Her arms were around the dog's neck, loving him as she did her pet at home; and the dog was permitting the gentle caresses in humble manner.

As the relative dashed toward the inclosure, one person said, "Do not go near the dog yourself, for he has been known to become quite fierce. Just quietly call the child to come to you."

The child obeyed the call, happily unaware that anything unusual had occurred.

Guess Again

19

Check (√) Yes or No

1. Do the Azores belong to Spain? (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. "Palestine, the country whence sprang him who has been called the Way-shower, is about the size of New Hampshire." Does this sentence conform to the rules of good English? (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. Are there 1000 meters in a kilogram? (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. Are the endings of the following words sounded alike: length, breadth, depth, height? (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. Is it correct to use "British Isles" as an alternative for "Great Britain"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page]

Daily Anecdote

Turner's Children

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEREAS most artists found the sale of one of their pictures an occasion for rejoicing, Turner never parted with one of his paintings without regret. He felt that each canvas represented that portion of his life that had been consumed in its execution.

"I lost one of my children, this week," he remarked to a friend, referring to the sale of one of his pictures, and there were tears in his eyes as he said it.

VOCATIONS

Christmas Dainties

ORDERS for Christmas dainties are being taken now by a woman who specializes in fruit cake, plum pudding, Christmas cookies and homemade candies. A special small, gift basket, which sells for $2 is proving a great seller. This attractive basket contains a small package of fruit cake, a plum pudding, several tiny glasses of preserves, a small jar of fruit pickles, and a box of assorted cookies. Covered with cellophane and topped with holly, this package makes an unusually attractive gift. Ella H. H.

Parliamentary Practice Question Box

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Law Simplified."

Question: By a motion adopted some time ago, it has been the practice of an organization to take a collection for a special purpose each month. Recently a motion was adopted by a majority vote, that this collection should be taken every two months. (a) Was this a proper action? (b) If not, does it stand as the action of the organization?

Answer: (a) It was not proper action if the organization's by-laws prescribed Robert's Rules of Order as its parliamentary authority. On page 169 may be found the statement: "To rescind is identical with the motion to amend something previously adopted and is subject to all the limits as to notice and vote that may be placed by the rules on similar amendments." Such a motion as this is properly adopted only by a two-thirds vote unless notice of the motion had been given in the call for the meeting or at the previous meeting.

(b) It appears that the action was not taken by a proper vote but that no one called attention to this fact at the time. This action is therefore binding, since it is assumed that by general consent the provisions of the rules of order were suspended.

Guess Again Answers (19)

1. No; the Azores (907 sq. mi.) belong to Portugal.
2. No; "sprang he" is correct—"he" being the subject of "sprang."
3. No; there are 1000 meters in a kilometer. There are 1000 grams in a kilogram.
4. No; the first three end with a -th sound, and the last ends with a -t sound.
5. No; "Great Britain" does not include Ireland.

Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*Marmaduke's Strange Hobby*

By LE PELLEY

WHAT DOES MARMADUKE MEAN WHEN HE SAYS HE'S COLLECTING PUNCH MARKS ?
HE MEANS PUNCH HOLES — THE KIND CONDUCTORS MAKE IN TICKETS — OF ALL THE SILLY IDEAS ! IT ALL SOUNDS FOOLISH TO ME, BUT HE WANTS ME TO LOOK AT HIS COLLECTION
WOW!
½ hour later ...
NOW WHERE ARE YOU GOING ?
I'M GOING TO START A COLLECTION OF PUNCH HOLES !!! YOU NEVER SAW ANYTHING LIKE IT !
YES, BUDDY, THERE ARE MANY DIFFERENT KINDS OF PUNCH HOLES IN THE WORLD — HERE IS MY LATEST -- IT LOOKS LIKE A LITTLE DUCK !
A "CLOSE UP"
PLUNKY
COLLECTING PUNCH HOLES IS A LOT OF FUN — AND EASY TOO. ALL YOU BOYS AND GIRLS NEED IS SOME WHITE CARDS TO TAKE WITH YOU WHENEVER YOU'RE ON A TRAIN — OR WHERE EVER TICKETS ARE PUNCHED.

The Adventures of Waddles—*Fresh Doughnuts*

By THE HAGERS

I READ: "FOR PARTIES IN THE FALL, FRESH DOUGHNUTS WILL APPEAL TO ALL."
THIS BRIGHT SUGGESTION PROMPTED ME TO TRY MY DOUGHNUT RECIPE.
WITH PRIDE I WATCHED THEM BROWN AND SWELL; THEY SENT UP SUCH A TEMPTING SMELL.
MY UNEXPECTED GUESTS' DELIGHT PROVED DOUGHNUT PARTIES WERE ALL RIGHT.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

End of an Era

THE passing of Arthur Henderson marks the passing of an epoch. An epoch to which the world can ill afford to say fareweli. The newspaper obituaries of the great British Labor statesman whose name has become synonymous with the hope of world disarmament seemed almost symbolic, placed as they were beside reports that his country has launched a rearmament program that will put such spikes in the British bulldog's collar as will be a warning to the whole world.

Actually, however, the coincidence is less dramatic than it appears. The rearmament reports might have been published days, yes, weeks ago. They were saved apparently for a Monday morning —usually a quiet day in newspaper offices and therefore a favorite time to release a story for which government leaders wish a big display. And they seem timed to carry the strongest possible warning to any governments who might be contemplating "letting down" the League, or working to make its sanctions against Italy ineffective.

Somehow reports of arming by Great Britain are more alarming than would be those regarding any other country. This is due partly to the fact that the glint of sunlight would never fade from British arms if they were to be distributed once again over the vast Empire—that they would gleam in nearly everybody's eyes. It is due also to the threat which such reports hold that the British sentiment which Arthur Henderson epitomized—the sentiment which Viscount Cecil uncovered in his great peace ballot, the faith which British Labor has recently expressed in the collective peace system—is becoming disillusioned.

This may be exactly the effect desired by those who have announced the British program. It is possible the next election in Great Britain will be fought out on issues of national security in an almost wartime atmosphere. Domestic as well as international politics are beginning to shape themselves around the problem which Mussolini's ambitions have thrust upon a peace-hungry world.

It is not a pleasant picture. War preparations in Italy is something we have all become accustomed to thinking about. Rearmament by Germany was something of a jolt. When Great Britain runs her arms factories on night shifts the ugly truth comes out. The world is heading away from those hopes for which Arthur Henderson worked so hard. The postwar era is coming to its close. But there is still a choice of what sort of ending it shall be. It need not go out in a blaze of gunfire. But more than ever today the people's voice for peace must make itself heard in support of law and order among nations, in demands that collective action be firm against aggressors and that the lessons so dearly bought in the last war shall be applied in these grave times.

Where France Stands

A COUNTRY which is compelled to choose between Italy and Britain, when its foreign policy is solidly based upon co-operation with both, is certainly impaled upon a dilemma. This seems to be the lot of France.

Premier Laval has been trying desperately to avoid the choice. His maneuvering started in London. Sir Samuel Hoare was asked to deepen British co-operation with France so as to take up any co-operation that France might lose in Rome as the result of following the British lead. But apparently Downing Street thinks such an understanding with France would risk a misunderstanding with Germany. This, apart from any future consideration, might wreck the sanctions policy by encouraging the Germans to use the corridor through Austria to pipe banned commodities to Italy.

Consequently, M. Laval took a new tack. He asked withdrawal of the British fleet from the Mediterranean and worked to make sanctions *gentle*—that is, moral and economic, and not too moral and economic at that. The hope is that by such moderate co-operation with Britain France might not lose Italian friendship when the affair is over. The task looks like running with the hare and hunting with the hounds. But some progress has been made even along this line. And his course appears to have been endorsed by his re-election to the Senate in Sunday's elections.

If nose-tweaking proves insufficient to bring Mussolini to book, then France will again have to face its original choice. Who can doubt that in the final analysis, France must come down on the side of Britain? Many reasons could be adduced. Britain happens to be on the side of that international security based upon the integrity of international engagements which lies at the root of the theory of French foreign policy. In terms of more realistic politics, Britain is the stronger power.

The French no doubt are weighing yet another factor. This is the difference in the responsibility of the two countries. Britain, a democracy, speaks in behalf of a people whose policy is continuous, whereas Italy is a dictatorship, dependent upon not only the person but the whim of a single man.

Potato "Gasoline"

THE days of "white rabbits" are not yet entirely over in Washington, if indeed they ever will be. But they have perhaps been relegated to the bureau that would know about such subjects, namely, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The latest bunny to be pulled out of a hat is the potato marketing plan brought forward to resuscitate the low price received by growers of tubers.

One of the most interesting aspects of the plan—and certainly the most novel—is that which proposes to pay growers a bonus of 25 cents a bushel for every hundred pounds of potatoes, up to one-tenth of their 1935 crop, which they divert and sell for industrial uses instead of for human food. Among the uses to which the surplus spuds may be devoted are: Livestock feed, potato flour, starch and alcohol.

Now a moderate number may be consumed, it is true, by horses, cattle and such hogs as are left, but one wonders if any large exploitation of potato flour would not come into collision with the wheat program, and as for starch, the market for cornstarch puddings and stiff collars probably is not highly elastic. That leaves the manufacture of industrial alcohol. This item of the potato agreement appears distinctly a challenge to certain baiters and critics of the AAA program.

Col. Frank Knox, Senator William E. Borah and possibly some other Republican presidential prospects have toyed with or openly embraced the idea of export bounties on agricultural surpluses as an alternative to the AAA domestic allotment type of crop control. The Farm Chemurgic Council, centering at Henry Ford's Dearborn Inn in Michigan, has vigorously urged the theory that the coming outlet for farm surpluses, and hence the solution of the farm problem, lies in the direction of raw materials for industrial manufacture instead of widened sales for foodstuffs.

So the Administration proposes to give a tryout to a kind of export bounty turned inward. It adheres to the view expressed by Senator Arthur Capper that premiums on exports would run into a wall of anti-dumping legislation, quotas and other trade barriers abroad. But it is willing to give the "chemurgists" a hand by a subsidy for dumping not from the United States into another country but from the accustomed uses to other internal markets which they argue might be developed.

The idea of alcohol as a substitute for gasoline has been slow taking hold and it has its full quota of informed skeptics. But Dr. L. M. Christenson of the Chemical Foundation asserted at a meeting in Dearborn last May that there are "no unsolved technical problems" in the way of using alcohol for motor fuel. He mentioned cull potatoes as one source. Now the experimenters may have their chance by being helped to buy their raw material cheaply. The subsidy to the farmer will be also a subsidy to industrial research.

J. B. Hutson, director of the potato control division of the AAA, voices the opinion that a rise from 36 cents to above 50 cents in the average price paid to growers of potatoes will not make the consumer pay much more than now, but this seems more a hope than an assurance. Whether he is paying to subsidize a farmer with benefit payments, a research laboratory with cheap materials or a manufacturing plant with tax exemptions and tariff protections, the consumer-taxpayer has a neat problem in determining whether the game is worth the candle.

"Not for Sunday Reading"

THE Sunday edition of newspapers in the larger American cities is a weighty affair when regarded in terms of avoirdupois. The possibility looms it may become quite a bit lighter.

Curiously enough it has reached the ear of James M. Doran, an executive of Distilled Spirits, Inc., that "the current excessive advertising of liquor, both in the daily press and the periodicals, is becoming offensive to the public," to use his own words. Having observed, doubtless, that the Sunday newspaper, particularly, is commonly read by the entire family he has evidently come to the conclusion that boosts for booze are not regarded as the most satisfying reading for the home. In a letter to fellow distillers, therefore, he advises them "to refrain from advertising on Sunday."

Of course, this still leaves six days in which distillers may give free rein to their ingenuity in presenting reasons why this or that brand of intoxicating liquor is really something no home should ever be without. However, you mustn't read about it on Sunday. That old stuff about "the better the day the better the deed" just isn't so, the distillers apparently feel.

But when, and if, this laudable self-abnegation goes into practice and Sunday newspapers grow appreciably lighter, the tender susceptibilities of makers of potent spirits may still be rudely jarred. It must be remembered that in the impulsive world of journalism in the United States Sunday newspapers are often already on the street early Saturday evening. Suppose, by dire chance, a liquor advertisement slips in? Composing rooms will have to keep a "stock" caption in type: "Please don't read this advertisement on Sunday."

Fascism in America

Book News of the Day

SINCLAIR LEWIS undertakes in IT CAN'T HAPPEN HERE (Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday Doran. $2.50) to tell what it will be like when Fascism comes to America. "It" *can* happen here, and is very likely to, he seems to say. And when it does, it will strongly resemble dictatorship in Europe, with storm troops, concentration camps and official murder.

In 1936, Berzellus Windrip is elected President, presently assumes dictatorial power, disbands the League of Forgotten Men which elected him and establishes his private army, the Minute Men. By 1938, Windrip has been exiled, the man who displaced him has been killed, and a military leader is in control, while the rebellious elements have fled to Canada to organize a counter-revolution.

* * *

The jacket tells us that what Lewis had to say about small towns in "Main Street," about businessmen in "Babbitt," about science in "Arrowsmith" and about wives in "Dodsworth" he has now said about politics and a world bound for war.

This is a pretty accurate statement. "It Can't Happen Here" has the merits and the defects of its predecessors. Lewis is still a reporter with an active imagination, and a faithful photographer. He still introduces a man by giving a catalogue of the contents of his room and of his mind. The weapon of his anger is still a bitter sarcasm rather than a sad irony or a mordant wit. His style is still heavy, dull and obvious.

Lewis is the kind of critic who hates pretty much everything. If he has a remedy for the evils he depicts, it seems to be that of old-fashioned liberalism. His hero, whom he clearly likes very much, is a rather muddled, small-town newspaper editor in Vermont, who has defended labor against the local industrial barons. Doremus Jessup has as little use for Communism, Socialism or any other proletarian scheme as he has for Fascism. More and more, as he thinks about history, he is "convinced that everything that is worth while in the world has been accomplished by the free, inquiring, critical spirit, and that the preservation of this spirit is far more important than any social system whatsoever." But how this spirit is to be preserved, in whatever social system it finds itself, Doremus—or Mr. Lewis—does not tell us.

* * *

Mr. Lewis, like any harsh critic, must be allowed his special sentimentality. The author goes quite moist-eyed over Doremus and some of his close pals, such as his daughter Sissy; Lorinda Pike, the feminist; Buck Titus, the hard-boiled bachelor, and the Roman Catholic priest, Father Perefixe, the man's man type. You know the kind: rebels with sharp tongues and soft hearts. They may bore you a little, but Mr. Lewis never tires of them.

We leave Doremus as an agent of the refugees, promoting rebellion in the Middle West against the Chief. "And still Doremus goes on in the red sunrise, for a Doremus Jessup can never die." That is Mr. Lewis's faith.

Not much can be said for "It Can't Happen Here" as a literary product. But if it helps to make Americans aware of the danger of Fascism at home, it will be useful.

L. A. S.

Mr. White of Bermuda

With Belle and the Buggy, Island Beauties Were Discovered

EXCEPT for Mr. White, Bermuda would have remained just an island in the sea. He met us at the ferry wharf when we arrived, with the only two-seated buggy among the several drawn up there, and while he could scarcely have known that we were coming, he gave us a glance and a smile which certainly made us feel that he was there for our especial pleasure.

I liked *his* horse the best. Her name was Belle, we were to learn. She was a quiet old nag, and wore a straw hat through which her ears stuck jauntily. So we rode with Mr. White and Belle. It wasn't very far, and we soon pulled up before the little blue-and-white checked cottage where we were to stay, but Mr. White was already arranging our visit in Bermuda.

"You want to go and make a day of it," he advised. "You *can* cycle, of course, if you don't mind the heat, but for comfort, this is the way to do it." And somehow before he even drove off, or we had unpacked our bags, or had that first swim in the far-famed waters, we had arranged a day's trip with Mr. White.

* * *

He arrived at 9 o'clock promptly on the appointed morning, looking cool and happy in his white suit. Belle, too, was festive with a flower stuck in her pointed straw bonnet. It seemed to be an occasion, so we mounted to our seats with smiles. It was a very long time since I had ridden in a buggy with a fringy top and I had a ridiculous desire to reach up and braid it as I had done in very youthful days.

All day we talked about Bermuda. Mr. White knew every flower along the road, and took pride in pointing out seven of the seventeen varieties of hibiscus which, at this season, bordered the walls in great masses of scarlet and crimson blooms. We made the acquaintance of the oleander and jasmine, and he went several corners out of the way to point out to us the one royal poinciana tree in full bloom on the island.

At noon, we were unceremoniously dumped out at the other end of the island—in the old town of St. George, and when we protested that we would much rather just go on riding about, Mr. White informed us that everybody had to have lunch and Belle must rest until 2 o'clock. Products of a machine-made world beyond the island, we had forgotten that horses, unlike autos, do not go indefinitely. Rather sheepishly, we accepted the dictum of Mr. White, inviting him to get his lunch, too.

"You go in here," he directed. "The menu is all printed with the prices so you can't get caught on any $2 lunch. I have mine with me," and he patted a packet on the front seat of the buggy. In everything we obeyed him, finding his advice of the first water.

At lunch, we each popped a lump of sugar in our pocket for our "conveyance," and when we met it, promptly at 2 o'clock, by prearranged rendezvous "in front of the church," we asked permission to give it to her.

"Gee up, Belle," he said to remind her of her manners, for she stood with her head almost between her knees, obviously drowsing in the noonday heat. She came to with a slight jerk and raised her head slowly, nibbling the sugar and nodding her head approvingly under her hat.

* * *

Before that day was over we had seen Bermuda! The beaches with their lovely coral sands, the aquarium with its nightmare array of fish; we learned the secrets of island government as we passed Government House—and from this Mr. White slid easily into the problems of raising a family.

"Got six of my own," he said not without pride; "five of 'em married. And all of 'em a credit to me, I must say. But," he added, "educating 'em! Now that was something. You get six in school all at once and you've got a job. Any of your own?" he asked us as an afterthought.

"One," we said, rather meekly, in view of his six-to-one advantage.

It was just then that we came upon a lovely vine on which grew blossoms of the strangest beauty. They were white and lavender with an open face, on which stamens grew in perfect design. Seeing my delight, Mr. White stopped the horse and got down with me.

"Passion flowers," he said, "they aren't very plentiful."

I think they must have been his favorite flower and my pleasure in them touched him, for when, an hour later, we came back to the buggy from a small side trip of our own, he handed me a bloom. "Got it from another driver," he said briefly. "I'll bring you a whole stem tomorrow. I've got a vine on my place."

He took us home in triumph only five minutes later than he had promised we should be. "I told you I'd get you here in time," he reminded us. . . . Climbing down over the wheel, I felt it had been a big day, but Mr. White and Belle looked cool and unconcerned.

Next morning while we were preparing for a swim, Mr. White appeared at the door. He merely said, "here," handing me something and disappearing. I looked. There in my hand lay a stem from a vine of the passion flower containing three lovely blossoms. The next morning, he appeared again and with the same "here," hastened off shyly before I could express my thanks. This time it was three stems with a rich display of blossoms.

Sometimes he and Belle drove by while we sat on the porch in the evening and they seemed a part of the strange tropic night, rather shy and disappearing. It was he who had told us that the wild clamor of night things was not birds, but tree frogs, and that there "weren't no snakes nor harmful things on the islands." Really Mr. White gave us Bermuda. We should never have guessed its beauties but for him.

D. D.

The Casual Inventor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The letter which appeared in The Christian Science Monitor, editorial page, entitled "Anyone's Laboratory," relates to a subject with which it would be well for the general public to be better acquainted than it now appears to be.

Having been engaged in the work of patent soliciting for a period of approximately forty years, considerable attention has been paid to the number of patents issued to engineers as compared with the number issued to individuals, such as may be termed casual inventors; the term engineer is intended to relate to those who are especially skilled in the art to which their inventions relate, and who are usually employed in manufacturing plants.

The mechanical patents issued to the casual inventor may be said, generally considered, to have no close relation to the matter of necessity, and only a small proportion of them ever see the commercial light of day; a few of them are evolved from a consciousness which has taken cognizance of modern ideas, but the greater proportion of them partake of the old "Yankee notion" types of ideas; after they have been disclosed to the world through the Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office they disappear from public notice and find a quiet resting place in the cemetery of disappointed hopes.

There are many reasons why efficiently-conducted manufacturing plants cannot afford to pay any attention to them, but the predominating reason is to be found in the fact that the equipment of every successful manufacturing plant is so highly specialized and adapted to one line of product that it would involve a large expenditure of money to equip for another product, even though it closely resembled the product already being turned out.

Thus, it may be deduced that the price which an established manufacturer would pay for a newly-patented invention would be but a small percentage of the cost to successfully manufacture the new product.

The probabilities are that any value which a patent issued to the casual inventor may have will be only what is termed a "nuisance value," which some manufacturer in an allied line might be willing to pay to keep it off the market.

Occasionally a patent issued to the casual inventor will have considerable value; the patentee of such an invention will be wise and fortunate if his appraisement of it is within reason, instead of being based upon a mere belief that the "patent is worth a fortune" and the price set accordingly. A mere patent in itself is worth nothing; it is only the product which it covers, when economically produced, and judiciously marketed, that brings returns, and the one who risks his money in manufacture and marketing is the one who is entitled to the "lions' share" of the profits.

With respect to inventions pertaining to the chemical arts, the field here is not so closely prescribed by equipment as it is in the mechanical field; for this reason, it is a more promising one for the casual inventor.

If one believes that he has inventive ability, and can afford to take up this line of work as a hobby, with a mild hope that he might produce a valuable invention, instead of under the obsession that he surely would do so, he would find the work a most interesting pastime.

E. R. INMAN

Franklin, Penna.

Bible Exhibit in Chicago

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have very much enjoyed thus far the "History of the Bible," by Albert F. Gilmore, as it appears each day in The Christian Science Monitor.

The Newberry Library, Chicago, has prepared a most complete exhibit of old and rare Bibles (which will be a permanent exhibit) in commemoration of the four-hundredth anniversary of the printing of the first English Bible.

There are displayed two Hebrew Scrolls, period unknown, and not the original Book of Esther, written finely on vellum and giving a definite knowledge of how the Old Testament first appeared.

The thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth periods are well represented. There is a copy of a forty-two-line Bible, printed in 1456, known as the "Gutenberg" Bible, the first Bible to have been printed in any language. The "originals" of all copies are in various European libraries.

One of the high lights in the exhibit is "Das Newe Testament Deutzsch," Wittemberg, Melchior Lotther issue, September, 1522. This is by Martin Luther, who used the original Greek, aided by the "Eramus" translation.

It would require weeks, perhaps months, in which to make a thorough research, such as would be necessary to uncover the treasures which this exhibit reveals as those taken in the building of the greatest of all books—the Holy Bible.

The embellishment and artistic pen work of the early volumes is most interesting in comparison with the present-day freedom from anything that would attract or distract the attention from the Word, which, undaunted, continues to withstand the march of time, and has never had any less, or any greater, healing power than it has today.

EDNA W. DOLF

Chicago, Ill.

The Wide Horizon

America Views Ethiopia

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Richard L. Strout

SO FAR as Washington is typical, the man in the street seems to have two predominant reactions toward the Ethiopian crisis: he finds the Italian aggression hateful, and he wants to keep out of it.

Whether these two feelings are contradictory and conflicting remains to be seen. For the present, at any rate, they are held simultaneously, and it would be unwise to disregard either one.

Europeans are asking the American viewpoint. Sometimes it helps to clarify thinking merely by setting down the obvious. In this case, at any rate, it is evident that there are developing two divergent views, which are different, however, more in their approach than in their thesis. Both sides want peace. But one side believes peace lies in isolation; the other in collective action.

Let me try to set down frankly, with a certain degree of bluntness, the attitude of each side.

The isolationists range in sentiment from the pure idealism of a Senator Bone, to the cynicism of a Hearst. In Congress they include a very much broader sweep than merely the Johnsons and Borahs. Arguments of the group vary, but here are some of them:

1. Italy must expand or suffocate—let her alone. This argument is economic—Italy lacks raw resources and fared badly in the grabbing for mandates after the World War. Italy is like Germany and Japan, it is contended; unless granted economic outlets it will be merely an international time bomb, ticking toward inevitable explosion.

2. Europe and the League are imperialistic—avoid them. This argument holds that the League never moves unless under the dictation of a great power; it cites its failure in Manchuria; it charges England with interested motives; it revives such memories as the secret treaties America discovered after it entered the World War.

3. Abyssinia is not worth the sacrifice of American lives. This argument declares Ethiopians are semibarbarous, holding slaves, mutilating prisoners, and dominated by a minority race. The excellent dispatches of R. H. Markham, to this paper, confirm at least part of these contentions. Summing it all up these arguments say, don't meddle in European quarrels. So much for the isolationists.

* * *

The peace-by-collective-action group takes quite another approach. Some adherents hotly dispute the validity of the arguments cited above. Others (and these are the wiser) are willing to accept them all, in whole or part. They are meticulously fair to Italy's economic and legal claims; they lean backward in recognizing Italy's ambitions. But having granted all this—that Ethiopia is backward, that England may have bungled, that imperialism still flourishes—nevertheless, they declare, this does not justify for one moment Mussolini's brutal assault. Mad-dog countries, they declare, must be chained. The rule of club and claw must be ended if the world is to have security and the United States, ultimately, peace.

Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of State, has expressed this view forcibly. If Italy succeeds now, he argues, then we are back at 1914; the League perishes; the World War was fought in vain.

These, then, so far as it is possible to set them down objectively, are the two views. It will take a concrete incident or a whole string of incidents, before they crystallize into a definite decision. With a lessened strain between England and Italy, no choice may be needed.

Yet, if the time comes, what will America decide?

* * *

This writer listened to the debates on the neutrality resolution August 20 to 24; and saw Congress pass the measure. The debates left no possible doubt in his mind that the predominant thought of the seventy-nine Senators who voted for the resolution was to keep America out of war; an Italian war, a League war—any war. Whatever Congress may be when it meets next January, Congress in August was undoubtedly isolationist. Nor can there be any doubt, either, that Congress felt it was interpreting the paramount demand of the mass of constituents—no more lives sacrificed in Europe; no more crusades.

If this were the final vote on the matter, that would be an end of it. But to accept this decision as final would be to put aside the whole lesson of what went on in the United States between 1914-1917. Already there are voices that isolation does not mean peace. Already demands for broadening America's sanctions are heard. The economic difficulties are sharp, too. Some of the strongest isolationists would not sacrifice America's foreign trade. But continuing trade in war time leads to war; 1914-1917 taught that.

Obviously, America's determination depends on future events. Within even a few months the attitude toward the League has changed. America which begot, and then disowned, the League is probably considering it now with more sympathetic interest as the defender of Ethiopia, than at any time in the past seventeen years. After all is said, the League is the only mechanism of man, since time began, which has succeeded in pointing the world's finger at one state, with the terrible indictment of Zola, "J'accuse!"